The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,286.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

July.		August.	
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras	2
,, Carwar	22	,, Coconada	4
,, Narrakal	24	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Tuticorin	26	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Colombo	27	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Galle	28	,, False Point	7
,, Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	13
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	17
	Aug.		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	25
,, Fao	8	,, Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE
Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ....12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

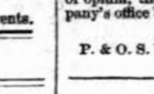
Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy.................... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BENGAL, (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 23rd July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of Clause 22 of the abovenamed Act, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the liquidation of the said Estate, with the Vouchers relating thereto, have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Trustee.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be OPEN from the 20th to SATURDAY the 24th instant, after which date it will be FINALLY CLOSED.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA (Limited).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) will be held at the office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purpose:—

To receive and consider the Liquidator's Accounts, showing his acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted during the period between the 9th January 1868 and 31st March 1869.

J. DEWAR, Attorney for the Liquidator of Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, FORAS LAND, containing by admeasurement about 125,000 square yards, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Liquidators Royal Bank of India, No. 33 Meadow Street.

The Liquidators will receive offers till the 8th day of August next, but they do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA, Manager to Liquidators Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED for the above up to the 31st August, 1869, by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE, President Municipal Committee.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER ALLAN, Tailor and Outfitter, 17 Apollo Street, Fort, has authorised Mr. WILLIAM OGG to RECEIVE MONIES and SIGN BILLS on his account during his absence in England from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869. ALEX. ALLAN.

NOTICE.—Several LETTERS, addressed Chesson and Woodhall, having gone ASTRAY during the past six weeks, the undersigned offers a REWARD of FIFTY (50) RUPEES to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the DETECTION of the THIEF or THIEVES.

JANE WOODHALL, Sole Surviving Partner Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

LOST, on the night of Thursday, or Friday morning, a SHIP'S BOAT, painted green outside, and blue inside, as far as Thwarts, above the Thwarts white, with bright gunwale.—Whoever will RESTORE the same to CAPTAIN BOND, at Messrs Nanabhoy & Sorabjee's, will be REWARDED.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held at the Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, on MONDAY, the 19th July, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by Sudanund Balcrishna, Esq., seconded by Peroshaw Merwanjee, Esq.:—"That the Report and Balance Sheet to 30th June, 1869, now laid before the Meeting, be received and adopted."

2. Proposed by Sudanund Balcrishna, Esq., seconded by Goculdass Jugmohundass, Esq.:—"That a Dividend of Rs. 375 for each Old, and of Rs. 93¾ for each New, Share be declared, the same to be payable on 31st August next."

3. Proposed by Eduljee Jamsetjee, Esq., seconded by Runchordass Kessowjee, Esq.:—"That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey be re-elected a Director for the ensuing year."

4. Proposed by Peroshaw Merwanjee, Esq., seconded by Framjee Dossabhoy Mama, Esq.:—"That Messrs. Sudanund Balcrishna and Goculdass Jugmohundass be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year at the usual remuneration."

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held immediately after the above, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:—

Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq., seconded by Soonderdass Mooljee, Esq.:—"That the following be the 14th Article of Association of the Company in lieu of the present 14th Article thereof":—

"'Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., and such of the present partners therein, and such other person or persons as shall for the time being constitute the firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, who shall be remunerated by a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first cost of the works erected under their superintendence, and 5 per cent. on the gross returns of the business of the Company.'"

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to the Th. M.M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals—London, 1851, 1862; Paris, 1867; Oporto 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronized by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz, (opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia); and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, (opposite the Julich's Place).

Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE, DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,

which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	,, 74
Fine Sparkling	,, 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	,, 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	,, 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	,, 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	,, 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	,, 25	,, 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	,, 22	
Medoc, Red capsule	,, 15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	,, 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by JEFFREY & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh.—To be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869. LYON & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC....................Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS .... ,, 14 ,,
HUNT BARSAC .... ,, 14 ,,

BLACKWELL & Co.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU Des ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry.................... ,, 24 ,,
Choice pale dry.................... ,, 27 ,,
Amontillado.................... ,, 32 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

St. Emilion	Quarts	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do.	Pints	,, 6-8	,,
Medoc	Pints	,, 8	,,
St. Julien	Quarts	,, 16	,,
Do.	Pints	,, 9	,,
Mouton	Quarts	,, 24	,,
Do.	Pints	,, 13	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry, 1 doz. quarts ......Rs. 38
Do. do. 2 ,, pints......... ,, 40
Monopole 1 ,, quarts .... ,, 42

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-3 per dozen.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne......each case 4 doz. Rs. 10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac ,, 4 ,, ,, 12 ,,
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq ,, 1 ,, ,, 15 ,,
1864 Chateau Larose ,, 1 ,, ,, 20 ,,
1864 Chateau Lafitte ,, 1 ,, ,, 25 ,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old ,, 1 ,, ,, 22 ,,
Do. 10 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, 30 ,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac ,, 1 ,, ,, 20 ,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal ,, 2 ,, ,, 18 ,,
Do. red ,, 2 ,, ,, 22 ,,
Do. Amontillado ,, 2 ,, ,, 30 ,,
Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,

C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast" "with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	,, 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	,, 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	,, 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	,, 30
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	,, 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	,, 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's § 1	,, 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN will be glad to meet with some one willing to give LESSONS in the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Address D., Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. BHAU DAJI, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned.

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, Vice-Chairman.

492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869, The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.

For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 ,, 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ......each	7 ,, 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.		Rs. as.
	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20 to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50 to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16 ,, 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5 ,, 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10 ,, 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5 ,, 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12 ,, 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12 ,, 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ......per pair	25

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape, Tall	19 0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall......per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.		
	Gold Solitaires, plain	15 to 30
	do. do. chased	15 ,, 30
	do. do. enameled	16 ,, 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18 ,, 20
	do. Shirt Studs	14 ,, 20
	do. Collar Studs	8 ,, 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10 ,, 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10 ,, 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.		
	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ ,, 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits....................Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats... ,, 18
Do. do. do Trousers .... ,, 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

LA CHATELAINE, near GENEVA (Switzerland).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Head Master.—Chs. Thudichum and Ferd. Lotheissen, Ph. D.

Our large and commodious Establishment is delightfully situated on the banks of the Rhone, at a distance of about 20 minutes' walk from Geneva, and commanding splendid views, on the one side of Mont Blanc and the neighbouring Alps, and on the other of the long chain of the Jura. Not only is the situation in the highest degree magnificent and healthy, but the extensive premises are also exceedingly convenient, and well adapted to their purpose, being provided with a large open play-ground, a covered riding school, and an excellent gymnasium—the whole surrounded by shady walks and green fields, and within 5 minutes' walk of a perfectly safe bathing place in the blue and pure waters of the Rhone.

The health of the pupils, and their intellectual, moral, and social improvement are objects of our unremitting care and attention.

The various branches of study are:—

Religion.	Latin.	German (Rhetoric and Literature).
Reading.	History.	French (idem) Chemistry.
Writing.	Geography (General and Commercial).	English (idem) Drawing.
Arithmetic (Commercial Calculation and Book-keeping).		Mathematics, Gymnastics and Swimming.
Correspondence (Familiar and Commercial).		Natural History.
Greek (Ancient and Modern).		Experimental Philosophy.

Italian, Spanish, and "Leçons d'Agrément," such as Music, Riding, Fencing, Dancing, &c., extras.

Prospectuses, giving every information, with a drawing of the buildings, and addresses for further references in England, America, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Australia, &c., &c., to be had on application to A. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

SPORTING.—DONCASTER ST. LEGER, 1869.—The following ODDS on the LEGER can be OBTAINED by applying, by letter, to R. S. V. P., care of Pallonjee, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay:—

5 to 4 agst Pero Gomez.	10 to 1 agst The Drummer.
2 to 1 —— Pretender.	10 to 1 —— Duke of Beaufort.

Long Odds against any others.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 24th July, instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., to consider an offer made by Government for the purchase of the entire property of the Company, and to pass such Resolution or Resolutions thereon as may appear proper.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1869.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, will be payable to Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Medow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following Monday during the same hours.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be finally CLOSED from Thursday, the 15th instant.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, advertised to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on this date, at 2 P.M., has been DEFERRED till THURSDAY, the 29th July next, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April, 1869, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company are CLOSED from 15th to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following additional PROPOSITIONS will be submitted to the Shareholders at the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised to take place at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., viz.:—

To pass a Resolution to substitute the word "seven" for "fourteen" in Clause No. 21, Page No. 7, of the Articles of Association.

To pass a Resolution, adding the following words to Clause No. 111, Page No. 22, of the Articles of Association, viz.:—"Provided nevertheless that the certificates of shares may be sealed by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the presence of one Director only."

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of July, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£1	per share.
,, allotment	,, 2	,, ,,
31st August, 1869	,, 2	,, ,,
28th February, 1870	,, 2 10s.	,, ,,
31st May, 1870	,, 2 10s.	,, ,,

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned; the documents are requested to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col., Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the WILL of THUCKER GOCULDASS TEJPALL, late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SHAMA WAHOO, Widow of the deceased, the Executrix thereof, together with two of the Executors, all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or in possession of property belonging to the said Estate, are requested not to pay such moneys or deliver over such property without obtaining the receipt, in writing, of the said SHAMA WAHOO, as well as those of her co-Executors for the same.

And notice is hereby further given, that all transfers of property of the said deceased from the Executors of the said Will should be signed as well by the said SHAMA WAHOO as by her co-Executors.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Solicitors to Shama Wahoo, Widow and Executrix of the Will of the late Thucker Goculdass Tejpal.

Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

SALE of Valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Mazagon.—On Wednesday, the 21st day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (by order of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited,) subject to conditions of sale which will be then produced. The unexpired residue of a term of fifty years which commenced on the 1st day of September 1863. All that piece or parcel of GROUND, containing twenty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow and other buildings, now standing and being thereon, and known as Tarala House, which said bungalow is now occupied by the Appellate side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, which piece of ground and premises are bounded on the north partly by a new road and partly by the property of the late Cursetjee Ardaseer, on the north west by the said new road, on the south by the Baboola Tank road, on the east partly by the property of Dinshaw Edulijee, partly by the property of Manockjee Eduljee, and partly by the Mazagon road, and on the west by the road leading to this property and the Parsonage House. In addition to the bungalow or messuage mentioned above, which is at present let to Government for a term of 3 years, which will expire on the 31st day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at a monthly rent of Rupees One thousand and four hundred per month, with the option to Government to renew the lease for one or two years more on the same terms. There are situate on the above described piece of land three partially erected buildings intended for dwelling-houses. The whole of the above premises will be sold subject to a monthly rent of Rupees One thousand and five hundred payable to the Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and subject also to the conditions contained in the agreement under which the said premises are now held. No lease has yet been executed under the said agreement, and the purchaser, his representatives or assigns, will on the same being executed have to execute a counterpart thereof. The purchaser, his representatives or assigns, will also have to accept and execute a counterpart of a renewed lease for the same term and at the same rent at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, and also at the expiration of every succeeding term of fifty years, and upon every such renewal will have to pay to the said Byramjee Jejeebhoy, his representatives or assigns, a premium or fine of Rupees Nine thousand.

Plans may be inspected and further particulars and information obtained on application to the Auctioneers, or to the Official Liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited, at his Office in Rampart Row, or to his Solicitors, Messieurs Acland, Prentis and Bishop, No. 6 Apollo Street.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M., of the 10th August, 1869, for the SUPPLY, by CONTRACT, of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the supply of Provision for the Overland Transport Service.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat:—

Details.	Consumption more or less according to the Scale of Rations.	Period for which Contract is invited.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of supply.
	lbs.						
Biscuit, Commt. made	100,000	Twelve Months.	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships and approved by the Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per sample.
Biscuit Powder	323						
Currants	750						
Fresh Meat (Mutton & Beef)	60,311						
Chocolate	3,645						
Coffee	625						
Preserved Fowl	95						
Milk (quarts)	303						
Mutton Broth	1,063						
Mustard	582						
Oatmeal	3,150						
Pickles	12,869						
Pepper, Black	305						
Raisins	2,835						
Rum (gallons)	1,559						
Sugar	55,636						
Salt, 1st sort	9,469						
Tea, Black, 1st sort	10,329						
Vinegar (gallons)	252						
Yeast	277						
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies	219						
Coriander Seed	248						
Cummin Seed	204						
Dhall	14,565						
Flour, Raw	15,625						
Firewood	25,230						
Fish, Salt	5,449						
Ghee	5,586						
Garlic	212						
Rice	95,024						
Split Peas	625						
Salt, 2nd sort	1,537						
Turmeric	215						
Vegetables	3,897						

GEORGE T. ROBINSON, Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old cases, Casks, Tins, also Tanks, Iron and Gram Boxes, &c., returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th July, 1869.

SHIPS' and ENGINEERS' LOG-BOOKS just received, plain and printed.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE OPISOMETER, by Elliott; a convenient little instrument for measuring distances on Maps, Plans, etc.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PATENT PEDOMETER, in silver case, by Payne & Co., Rs. 75. This Instrument will indicate with great accuracy the distance travelled either on foot or upon horseback.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SPRING SELF-WINDING TAPES: each consist of a single ribbon of steel very carefully graduated, which upon being released coils itself to a strong electro-plated case. 3 feet Rs. 3; 6 feet Rs. 5-8; 9 feet Rs. 7-8; 12 feet Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STENCIL PLATES for the ENGROSSMENT of LEGAL DOCUMENTS.—The following Words and Phrases are now available in the OLD ENGLISH CHARACTER at Rs 2 per dozen letters. In the saving of time alone these will soon pay their first cost, whilst the uniformity and accuracy which they insure render them invaluable:—

This Indenture,	Dated,
Will,	Moreover, and whereas,
Conveyance,	Between, and further,
Lease,	Together with,
Covenant,	And also after reciting,
Assignment,	And reciting,
Mortgage,	And I hereby declare,
The Schedule,	To have and to hold,
Articles of Agreement,	Witness Whereof,
Now this Indenture Witnesseth,	To Witness Whereof,
This is the last Will and Testament,	It was lastly, witnessed,
	And it is hereby further agreed,
Now know ye,	Unto and to the use,
Know all men,	I give, devise, and bequeath,
To all and to whom,	Subject nevertheless,
All that and those,	Same and except as aforesaid,
Provided always,	Signed and acknowledged,
Now the condition,	Plan referred to in this conveyance.
Declared,	

Rupees 2 per dozen letters.

A large variety of Alphabets, sets of Figures, &c., always on hand.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LOVERS' LAMP.—This is designed as a Night Light to supersede the common Tumbler Lamp, from which so many accidents and annoyances arise: it will give a good steady light for twenty-four hours without attention.

Price with box of wicks .... Rs. 5

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IVORY POCKET RULES with electrum joints, by Buck. One foot, four-fold. Rs. 3 8 to Rs. 5 0

Ditto Two ,, ,, ... 10 0 to 12 0

Improved ditto, with bevilled edges and ten different scales, from fiftieths upwards.................... 15 0

Ditto ditto ditto Boxwood 5 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

VULCANITE SET SQUARES, by Stanley. This material is found to answer admirably, it is hard and smooth, and never warps.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ARCHITECTS' SCALES, by Stanley, just received. Boxwood, Rs. 2-12. Ivory, Rs. 17-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S WELLINGTON PENCIL-CASES.—A neat pocket requisite, Ivory, Ebony, or Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Price Rs. 3 each.

MORDAN'S STERLING SILVER TELESCOPE PEN and PENCIL HOLDER, strong, durable, and handsome. Rs. 10.

MORDAN'S SUPERIOR PENHOLDERS, Ivory, Ebony, and Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Rs. 3 to 4.

MORDAN'S SAFETY HOLDER, with sliding cap made especially for Gold Pens, Ivory and Ebony, mounted with silver. Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COMPENDIUM of GAMES, a beautifully finished polished teak-wood box, containing the following, all of the best quality:—Chess, Draughts, Back-Gammon, Dice, the Race Game, Counters, Dominoes (double nine), two packs Cards, Cribbage Board, &c., &c. Rs. 65.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHS, by J. Sache, 12 by 10 inches. Each Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholfield"	March 20th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
	Total Tons	2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered.

There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., and Magnolia, ¼ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW OPERATIC PIECES.

At Reduced Prices, 7 annas per shilling.

Lovers of Music are requested to call and make a selection from our varied stock, the whole of which it is not convenient to advertise at one time.

The Minstrel Boy, by J. C. Callcott	Rs.	1 5
Grand Caprice Hongrois. Etude de Concert, by Ketterer		1 5
Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, by Cramer		1 12
'Twas within a Mile of Edinbro' Town, by Liebich		1 5
Farewell, by F. V. Kornatzki		1 5
Voices from the Hill Side, by Rockstro		1 12
Nymphs of the Fountain, by Brinley Richards		1 12
Fairy Footsteps—Amber Witch	Each.	1 12
La Promesse Donnee Pensee Fugitive		1 5
Music of the Ocean		1 8
Lurline—Gaiete De Coeur	Each.	1 12
Rose D'Amour—Boat Song	,,	1 5
Day Dreams, by Arthur S. Sullivan	,,	1 12
Violet Land—Hesper a Nocturiel	Each.	1 5
Faust—Thrilling Birds—Marietta	,,	1 12
Espaniola—Silver Moonlight—Sunset	,,	1 5
Minnehaha—Lalla Rookh—Rule Britannia	,,	1 12
The Sea-Boy's Dream, and Love's Confession	,,	1 12
Clochette, and the Sword Song	,,	1 5
Will o' the Wisp, and the Ocean Bird	,,	1 5
Home they brought her Warrior Dead, b. Kuhe	,,	1 12
The Waits, and Love's Dream	,,	1 5
L'Africaine, and Impromptu	,,	1 5
Kathleen Mavourneen, by Harold Thomas		1 5
Sparkling Showers,—Sans Souci,—The Bell Trio	Each	1 12
Woodland Thrillings, by Liebich		1 5
The United Service, as played by all the bands		1 12
Le Carnival De Venise		2 4
Song of the Bee, Fantasia de Salon		1 12
Deuxieme Fantasie sur Oberon, de Weber		1 12
Half-hours with the best Composers, by Beethoven		1 12
Ditto ditto by Mozart		1 12
Julien's Cadeau, containing Valses, &c. (Illustrated)		2 4
20 Etudes Pour Sax-horn (Alto)		4 0
Select Airs from Sacred Operatic and other works of the best Masters arranged as Pianoforte Solos		2 4

Bombay, 15th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS,

JUST RECEIVED EX GOLCONDA.

WATERPROOF PARAMATTA Coats, Leggins, and Caps, light and comfortable; will resist any quantity of rain, and wear well without sticking. The Caps have ventilating tops. Price of complete suit, net cash, Rs. 25. Remittance with order.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PERFORATED CARDS.—For Flower painting, needlework, &c., &c. Size of Cards 24 by 18 inches. Several sizes of perforations. Rs. 1 per Card.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs. as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1 4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1 8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1 8
Do. do. large size	1 12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2 8
Do. do. large size	3 8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2 4
Do. large size	2 8
Do. russia leather	2 12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5 6

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE,

Bottled by R. Porter & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,

IMPORTERS.

Orders are registered, and as shipments arrive are supplied according to priority.

Prices for Cash only.

	Per doz.	Per cask.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 16 8
Cask ,, 6 dozen pints	3 12	22 8
Cask ,, 4 Imp. pints	4 0	16 0

HENRI KLASEREI'S

FINE-FLAVOURED

SHERRIES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated. The first expression of the best grapes.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine, case containing one dozen quarts Rs. 22
(White Capsules.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, tonic Wine, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ...Rs. 26
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ...Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

HENRI KLASEREI'S

FINE-FLAVOURED

BORDEAUX WINES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character, case containing one dozen quarts...

ST. JULLIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ...Rs. 20
(Black Capsule.)

MARGAUX, 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended, case containing one dozen quarts... ...Rs. 30
(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been bottled in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the grapes have been expressed.

Each cork and capsule is marked HK., with a Star and Crescent.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

Will be Published in Calcutta about the 10th August, 1869.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST AND STATISTICAL REPORTER;

A Monthly Journal, devoted to Economic and Statistical Inquiries concerning India.

EDITED BY

ROBERT KNIGHT (*Times of India*),

FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Subscription—Rs. 24 a year in advance; Rs. 30 in arrears.

Subscribers will be good enough to send their names direct to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

Mr. Knight's retirement from the Daily Press of India has set him free from the 1st July to establish a journal devoted exclusively to those economic and statistical inquiries which have been pursued by him for many years past in the columns of the *Times of India*. The *Indian Economist* will at the outset be published in Calcutta on the 10th of every month, and will be devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of economic questions concerning India. The *Statistical Reporter*, which will appear as a Supplement to each number, with separate paging and index, will gather together such statistics as exist or are to be got concerning the agriculture and resources of the provinces, and the commerce, population, revenues, debt, and public works of the Empire, and will present them in the simplest and most useful form the Editor can devise.

It is hoped that the publication of this journal will give a new impetus to statistical inquiries in India, and be the means of spreading exact information upon questions on which Indian publicists and statesmen are now constantly at fault from the want of it. The most manifest defect probably in our administrative system is the fact that there is not a district in the empire the exact position and resources of which are known to us. The very first condition of successful administration is thus wanting. In Orissa the other day, a narrow export of 30,000 tons of rice from a province containing 3,000,000 of people growing nothing but rice, was held to be conclusive proof that large food reserves existed in the province, while a very brief statistical inquiry would have shown that so narrow an export in face of the high prices that had been ruling for years, proved that the province was normally trenching on the verge of famine.

There are no satisfactory statistics at present in India upon any subject but its trade, while such as do exist are buried in the recesses of the Secretariats, or in the Appendices to Parliamentary Returns, out of reach of the public. Long familiarity with the kind of information wanted, the sources from which it is to be obtained, and the shape in which it requires to be presented, furnishes the Editor, as he himself believes, with special qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He proposes to meet a want which he has felt keenly himself, and believes that his new journal will be found to be indispensable by every merchant, journalist, and civilian in the country within a very few months of its publication.

In the *Times of India* he has dealt for many years imperfectly with the great questions to which the *Indian Economist* will now be specially devoted. Imperial and local taxation, the Indian debt, currency reforms, weights and measures, the land settlements of the country, our financial relations with England, railway extension and public works, banking, commerce, and exchange, and the course of the Legislature and of the Executive Governments thereon, will form the leading subjects of discussion in the new Journal. The Editor trusts he may rely upon the co-operation of the Services to make his new journal what he proposes it should become. He does not intend it to be a mere newspaper, but an authority upon questions affecting the material well-being of the country; and he will gladly receive suggestions for the improvement of his plans, and offers of assistance in the execution of them from any part of India. He will be glad also to know early the number of subscribers to the journal upon which he may count at the outset. The journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually.

Bombay, July, 1869.

Publishers.—Messrs. Wyman Brothers, Calcutta.
Agents—The Madras Times, Madras.
Mr. George Street, London

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Monday Afternoon.

There was a moderate inquiry for Colaba, Back Bay, and Mazagon shares at Rs. 1,780, 580, and 1,270, respectively, for time, in the morning, but in the afternoon there was a general fall. Market closed dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
250,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½
PRESS COMPANIES.					
40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	625
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	600
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,700
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950
LAND COMPANIES.					
1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,730
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
2,080,000	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	665
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	105
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,265-70
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	360
SHIPPING COMPANY.					
0,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	780
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,510
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
1200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,220
50,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. of sh.	Paid up.	Date of L'dation.	Names.	Rate per Share.
1,04[illegible],000	500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	40
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	5½
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	„ Trdg & B'nkg	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
2,000,000	200	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
1,000,000	250	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
2[illegible]0,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. of sh.	Paid up.	Date of L'dation.	Names.	Rate per Share.
1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
800,000	3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	125
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	5

CALCUTTA.—14th July, 1869.

Government Securities,—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 95-0 or 5 per cent. discount, 94-14, 94-12 and 94-13; it was estimated that about 2 lakhs changed hands at these prices. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought at 109-8. About 2 lakhs of 5½ per cents. were placed at Rs. 114-2, 114-1 and 114-0.

A good number of Bank of Bengal shares, were purchased, for orders, at Rs. 1,580, exclusive of the dividend.

The transactions reported in National Bank shares were at Rs. 140.

£400 East Indian Railway Stock were bought at Rs. 240 per £20.

A good batch of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were purchased, by investors, at Rs. 400 per Rs. 1,000 shares and Rs. 200 per half shares.

Sales of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares took place yesterday and to-day, at Rs. 52.

Jellalpore Tea Co.'s shares changed hands, a few days ago, at Rs. 250.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 17th July, 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	6,90,500
General Treasury Balance	1,02,00,170
Deposits at Head Office	1,73,18,772
Deposits at Branches	13,92,600
[illegible] Post Bills outstanding	29,715
Reserve	3,616
[illegible]wn Cash Credits	3,23,624
	Rs. 3,49,58,997
[illegible] at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,44,234
[illegible] Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	8,23,629
Bills Discounted and purchased at do	54,70,360
Dead Stock	4,66,539
Stamps	8,389
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	11,71,736
Overdrafts	1,388
Cash	62,00,170
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	107,87,954
Do. at Branches	32,46,872
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	6,37,954
	Rs. 3,49,58,997

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—July 19.

Becker, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Marshall, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Pratt, Brigadier General, 23rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Humfrey, Ensign, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 19.

Hatch, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, to Poona.
Wyllie, Lieutenant, 2nd Goorkhas, on leave, to Poona.
Becker, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Morse, Ensign, 102nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.
Marshall, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Neilgherry.
Bivar, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Southey, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting C. P. W. Account, on duty, to Poona.
Biach, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 16th July, 1869.

Officers commanding British regiments are requested to forward a return with as little delay as possible to the Chief Inspector of Musketry, who will make out a similar one comprising all the regiments in the presidency, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. In future this return is to be rendered immediately after the termination of the annual course. (Annual return showing the total number and description of rifles in possession of the above corps and years of issue.)

With reference to the regimental order 23rd N. I., contained in G. O. C. No. 479, 22nd May last, Major Bruce was specially appointed to officiate as second in command in addition to his own duties.

Poona, 17th July, 1869.

Officers commanding British regiments serving in this command will, in future, render an annual return, in duplicate, in the annexed form, showing the dates of receipt and issue of the annual clothing of their respective regiments. The return to be forwarded through brigades and divisions, as early as possible, after the issue of the clothing to the men. In the event of the clothing not having been received at the regiment by the 1st of April, a special report should be forwarded stating, so far as known by the regiment, the cause of the delay, the measures which have been taken, the result, and the date it is expected the clothing will be received.

General officers commanding divisions, districts, and brigades are requested to be good enough to see that the attention of all newly arrived regiments be called to this order.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier, Field Force Order.—Dated 1st July 1869, directing Captain Stevens, officiating second in command, 2nd Sind Horse, to perform the duties of second squadron officer specially, in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant Hogg directed to proceed to Aden on duty.

2nd Battalion, 1st Foot.—Regimental order, dated 1st May 1869, appointing Lieutenant Wetherall to act as Adjutant during the absence on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Brooke.

1st Battalion, 21st Foot.—Regimental order, dated 30th June 1869, appointing Lieutenant Willoughby, Assistant Inspector of Musketry to the regiment.

59th Regiment.—Regimental order, dated 1st July, appointing Lieutenant W. H. C. Jones, to act as Inspector to the regiment, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 449, dated 16th August 1865.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard :—

1st Battalion, 8th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon W. G. Ross.
Ensign W. F. Kelly.
Corporal G. Lindon.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Cornet H. F. Berkeley, from 1st August to 30th October 1869, on private affairs.

95th Foot.—Ensign J. DeB. Lynch (attached to 14th Regiment N. I.) from 25th May to 21st September 1869, for the purpose of studying the native languages at Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19th July.

Port	Cargo	Rate
London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. „
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. „
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Fez Rabanee	Profumo	Jeddah, June 17.
	Ticonderoga	Holland	Calcutta, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Hyderabad	Jones	Melbourne.
	Mongyne	Scott	Zanzibar.

The ship Winslow, Labaste, to Mozambique and Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Nubia, to Aden and Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 12 Zingra ... Hedley ... London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 20th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Aug. 31
„	„ 27	„	Sept. 7
„	Aug. 3	„	„ 14
„	„ 10	Saturday	„ 25
„	„ 17	„	Oct. 2
„	„ 24	„	„ 9

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 23	Friday	Sept. 3
„	Aug. 6	„	„ 17
„	„ 20	„	Oct. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
	Sept. 3	,	Nov. 26
	Oct. 1		

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.
October 4th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

10th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.
9th October.	

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAYZER—July 19th, at Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. Chas. W. Cayzer, of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

MONTGOMERY—July 11th, at his residence "The Albany," Nunbumbaukum, aged 43 years, Surgeon Howard Benjamin Montgomery, A.B., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., & M.R.I.A., of the Madras Army, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner.

STANDEN—July 10th, at Cannanore, Gertrude Mabel, daughter of Major Douglas Standen, Madras Staff Corps, aged 6 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

WINTLE—THOMPSON—July 10th, at Christ Church, Morar, Gwalior, by the Rev. A. Robinson, Chaplain, Alfred T. Wintle, Esq., R. H. A., to Zoney Caroline, eldest daughter of Major G. Hunter Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps.

F[illegible] REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869.

We did not intend to say a word respecting the proposed purchase of the Elphinstone Land property by Government until after the meeting of the shareholders; but one of that body has expressed in our issue of Saturday his surprise at the estimate we formed, at the first blush, of the value of the offer, and his remarks seem to require some rejoinder. The fallacy which pervades his letter is that, in dealing with Government, principles other than those which regulate private transactions ought to be followed. But in fact, the Government, in making an offer for the purchase of anything, from a land company to a truss of hay, is bound to act on the principle which animates the private buyer. They have to look at the property, estimate its value, and say what they are prepared to give for it. They have not, any more than a private person or company, to take the internal state of the seller or sellers into account. In the present case, for example, it is not for Government to consider at what prices shares were bought by present holders, nor whether some bought for speculation, while others bought for investment; nor is it for Government to consider whether money invested has failed to yield interest for a year or years, or any portion of time. The sole questions are—Is the property worth buying? What is its value? What can we afford to give for it? Beyond that neither a Government nor a private company is bound to go, or indeed ought to go. If, indeed, Government were to use the power it possesses to compel a sale, to take by force of law property from persons who strongly desired to keep it, then compensation in excess of price would be equitably included in the bargain. But in this case there is no compulsion at all. The offer is the same as if it had come from Jack or Tom. The Company will have to decide whether they will sell or hold on; and if the majority prefer the risks of the future to the gain of the present, they will properly reject the *final* offer of the Government. It is of very great moment, not only as far as this Company is affected, but all other companies or bodies dealing with Government, that no mistake should be made respecting the principle on which the negotiation rests—namely, that it is precisely the same as that which would govern the conduct of private buyers. The Company is entitled to get as much as it can, and the Government is bound to purchase at the lowest rate for which the Company will part with their property. It is a voluntary transaction on both sides, and must follow the laws which govern the open market. We abstain from expressing any opinion, at this moment, on the terms proposed, or on the modifications suggested on behalf of the sellers, deeming it prudent to be reticent, unless circumstances should occur which may render it expedient to take part in the discussion on the merits of the case. But we did not like to allow the views of "A Shareholder" to pass without a comment on the principles governing these bargains.

A suggestion made in these columns two or three weeks ago is, we are glad to learn, already bearing fruit. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, recognising the imperative necessity of some improvement upon the present wretched native reports of sales of piece goods, are engaged in ascertaining the views of members with reference to the expediency of issuing a daily report under the sanction of the Chamber. No merchant in Bombay will, we think, venture to assert that an authorised and reliable report is not needed. Instead of paying some forty or fifty rupees per month to several inaccurate *gup* carriers, it will surely be more satisfactory to pay one subscription to the Chamber for a correct report. Taking, as we feel sure we may, these facts for granted, the question seems to narrow itself to points of detail. Certain members of the Chamber may wish that sellers' names should not be published, and that sales of white and coloured goods should be excluded from the lists. Other certain members may wish that sellers' names should be published, and that sales of white and coloured goods should be included in the lists. All men, we know, cannot be of one opinion. It appears to us that, whilst holding their individual notions on points of detail, members ought not to overlook the fact that by doing so too obstinately they may endanger the whole project. A little give and a little take are what appear to be required. The great thing to be aimed at primarily is to prepare and issue an authorised report of some kind, which might hereafter be modified and improved according to the teachings of experience and the tendency of mercantile opinion. Every merchant in Bombay cannot have his own crotchet on each point of detail figuring in the proposed report; but every merchant of Bombay can, by permitting his ideas to be mingled in a liberal spirit with the notions of his brother merchants, aid the Committee of the Chamber in carrying out a scheme which daily experience has proved to be, not expedient merely, but absolutely necessary.

Whilst writing upon these topics, we would suggest to the Committee the preparation of periodical statements of the stock of Piece Goods, &c., in Bombay. A few days ago we received from Calcutta a statement of stocks of imports—of Metals, Mule Twist, Cotton Goods, Woollens, Silk Piece Goods, &c., held in that market on 30th June 1869. This statement was compiled from returns furnished to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by 81 importing firms. Cannot a similar statement of stocks be compiled here? Surely Bombay need not lag behind Calcutta in a matter of this kind!

When the Octroi Bill was passed we were told that the evils which rendered the old levy of these imposts a sore burden to the people would not be permitted to recur. Among other things it was said that small parcels of grain, for instance, would not be taxed, and that no opportunity for the exercise of extortion would be permitted to exist. But our correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" has signalized an example of the serious inconveniences already inflicted on mere travellers in the levy of these so-called dues. Passengers, it seems, are compelled to pass their bags of grain through the Custom House; hence, loss of time, delay, interruption to business, vexatious interference—the very things which were to be staved off. Of course we never believed the assurances given us that Town Duties could be levied without oppression in many shapes. Where the tax is demanded and taken from large importers only, or where the taxable goods are only imported in large quantities, it may be possible to avoid injustice. But where you tax food—and nearly every traveller carries his food with him—it is scarcely practicable to avoid at least an injurious interference with the public. The Custom-House, upon whom the vexatious duty of collecting these petty taxes has fallen, is of course not to blame. The officers of that department only carry out the law; they are to be [illegible] they have to work an oppressive law. There is not only the collection of duty on importations, large and small, but there is the system of drawbacks—a system only in its infancy as far as the local taxation is concerned, but one which will give no end of worry to the officials and the importers. And, with the best intentions, the closest supervision, how will the Custom House officials, upon whom the odium is thrown, be able to prevent minor agents from practising extortion? We doubt very much whether all the travellers who bring grain to Bombay, get as far as the Custom House Bunder, and whether means are not found to shorten detention and escape trouble by purchasing permission to avoid the Custom House Bunder altogether. Although the Town Duties have become law, and although the law must be executed, we do not see any reason why the least veil should be thrown over the working of the Act. The scheme was a bad one—the tax on grain especially being indefensible—and it is a public duty to watch the measure, and expose its evil operation. "Pro Bono Publico" has only begun what we may call the series of complaints which an ill-advised and retrograde fiscal policy is sure to call forth.

Poona, and the Deccan generally, have been refreshed by copious showers of rain, which have not fallen a moment too soon.

The officers of the Staff Corps will be glad to learn that the little gold band on the cap, so seriously contended for, has now the sanction of the highest authorities.

The appointment of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, as successor to Mr. Maine, has given great satisfaction, and he is certain of a cordial welcome from his future colleagues in the Supreme Government.

Lieutenant Stanley Carter has been admitted to the Staff Corps, from the 16th March 1868.

Assistant Surgeon E. Bonavia, M.D., Health Officer, Lucknow, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain J. Jacob, Staff Corps, second in command Erinpoora Irregular Force, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant E. Persse, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, North Canara, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Wheeler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, second in command and wing officer 35th Regiment Bengal N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Our Afghanistan letter in another column plainly indicates that Turkistan is in a disturbed condition. The first rumour current on the subject in Cabul was that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had after all obtained assistance from the Russian General and had had a large force placed at his disposal. But it soon appeared that the troops to which the reports referred were under Sekunder Khan and that they had been sent to Orengunj, a place straight north of Herat on the Khiva road, to put down a rebellion that had been raised against the Russians. That Sirdar, as our readers know, is a trusted servant of the Russians. The troops under him are said to number 15,000 men. Mention is made of similar disturbances in western Kokand and in parts of the territories of the Shah of Bokhara. The Russians are reported to hold the Shah responsible, in so far as Bokhara is concerned, and to have called upon him to furnish hostages, two of whom are to be a son and daughter of the Shah. Judging from the reports which reached Cabul, there seems to have been no apprehension of the Russians suffering in their position. They are spoken of as merely punishing offenders and dictating terms. In regard to Cabul there is no news of interest. There seems to have been a good deal of discontent in the Ameer's army owing to the arrears of pay not being forthcoming. The Khyber Pass, we are sorry to say, is still unsafe, but the Ameer is taking so many precautions to ensure the safe transmission of military stores from British territory that probably in that he will succeed.

There has been serious apprehension for some time back of approaching difficulties at Mandalay. The advices brought from that quarter within the past few weeks have even seemed to indicate a deliberate intention on the part of the King of Burmah and his ministers to provoke hostilities. And the populace of the Burmese capital appeared, by their unchecked public demonstrations, to share this feeling. Major Sladen's presence as Political Agent has been all along a thorn in the side of the King, and a particular dislike has been felt towards the arrangement, by which, under the terms of the Treaty of October 1867, the Political Agent should hold a court at Mandalay for the disposal of civil suits arising between registered British residents there, and jointly with a suitable Burmese officer of high rank, to dispose of any civil case between a Burmese subject and a registered British subject. The King's minister for foreign affairs sent a letter, written, it is said, in an insolent and contemptuous manner, in which such a construction was put on the terms of the treaty as would preclude the Political Agent from holding the mixed court which had been contemplated. The treaty is too clear on the point to admit of argument, and the conduct of the Burmese called for a prompt rebuke and warning from the Government of India. We are not yet aware of the steps that Government has taken, but we may presume they were of the right kind, for a telegram, we are happy to see, has been received from Simla, stating that the King "has cheerfully agreed to all the proposed arrangements" in connection with the opening of the court. This disposes of the chief difficulty, but there are other matters calling for attention—partly in reference to commerce. The hostile disposition of the King cannot be doubted: attempts that have been made to assassinate the British representative are known to have been ordered by him. Still it is matter for congratulation that the main difficulty which was pressing for settlement has been disposed of.

The Rajah of Cochin is said to be suffering from some secret disease. What it is, of course, no one knows. It is considered high treason on the Western Coast to hint that a Rajah could be subject to the same bodily infirmities as other men!—*Madras Athenæum.*

"We are glad to hear," says the "Madras Mail," "that the railway is to be opened to Gooty, to the public, on the 1st of August. Major Shaw Stewart, the Government Consulting Engineer, with Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager, and Mr. Pinson, Acting Chief Engineer, examined the whole of the extension from Tadpatry to Gooty, during Friday and Saturday. The next section of the North West Line to be opened is from Gooty to Adoni, and we hear that this portion is already in an advanced state. We shall be glad to hear when the Bombay line is to open from Sholapore to Goolburga. That section ought to have been finished by the end of last year."

THE WEATHER.

RUMOUR OF A WRECK.

A rumour was freely circulated in the Fort yesterday afternoon that a steamer had gone ashore somewhere down the coast. As the China mail steamer, the (P. & O. Co.'s) Columbian, had not arrived, though due on Saturday night, the rumour naturally took the shape that it was the China mail that had got into difficulties. Another steamer also was named—the Himalaya, from Calcutta, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company—which, however, had not been expected in port till to-day. It was said the report had reached the Telegraph office. We made enquiries and found that neither at the Telegraph office nor at the Marine Department, neither at the P. & O. Co.'s office, nor at the office of the B. I. S. N. Co. was there anything known beyond the fact—which there was no denying—that there *was* a rumour. The report seems therefore [illegible] from the circumstances that the China mail was overdue and that the weather at sea was very boisterous. But in all probability the Columbian discreetly kept out to sea in order to avoid danger, and has thus been retarded.

The weather at sea during the last few days seems to have been very stormy. The master of the ship Ticonderoga, which arrived here from Calcutta on Sunday, informs us that off the port of Bombay the ship experienced strong gales with heavy cross seas, and that he was obliged to cause a quantity of cargo to be heaved overboard in order to ease the vessel. The squalls, he says, were terrific, and the sea was one mass of foam. On Saturday night pilot schooner No. 1 was nearly swamped outside the light vessel, and lost her boats and sails.

THE WRECK OF THE BUCENTAUR.

Some days ago we called attention to the fact that upwards of twenty men who had been put on board the wreck of the ship Bucentaur by the contractor for the recovery of the cargo had been exposed to considerable peril by the very high sea which was breaking over the vessel. On Thursday three men succeeded in reaching the land on pieces of wood, and on Friday sixteen landed by means of a raft which they had constructed. We were then under the impression that all the men who had been on board the wreck had been saved, but it now appears that eleven more remained on board. On Sunday morning Lieutenant Carew, who had been looking out carefully in order to see whether he could discover any movement on board, saw three men at the stern of the ship. Two of these got over the stern and disappeared in the surf, and one again went forward. The two who had gone over into the sea reached land, one on a plank and one by swimming, and notwithstanding the tremendous surf they had come through they appeared scarcely anything the worse for their battle for life. Some refreshment and money was given to the men; and they stated that they had left nine of their companions on board. For some days they had no water, but at low water they could get beer, which with a good supply of biscuits will keep them from dying of starvation, though they are much exposed. The remaining nine men are lodged in the forecastle, and though the sea occasionally washes over that part of the ship, the lives of those on board are safe so long as the stern holds together. An attempt was yesterday made by the Dockyard authorities to rescue the poor men. A steam tug and life-boat were sent off to their assistance, but on rounding the point of the Prongs the sea was so high that the life-boat had to be set adrift as there was danger of it being dashed against the tug. Mr. Pryce, Master Attendant, and Lieutenant Carew, who were watching the progress of the tug from the Lighthouse, now saw that if she proceeded much further the enormous rollers might put out her fires, which would have rendered her helpless, and would probably have ended in her destruction. They, therefore, fired a gun and hoisted a signal for the tug to put about, which was done, and the attempt was thus given up for a time. During the whole of yesterday it was found impossible to reach the wreck, the rollers were unusually high even for bad weather, and for a great distance round the ship the sea was mere surf. From several reports we learn that there is a tremendous sea outside the harbour Everything is, however, ready to proceed to the Bucentaur as soon as the weather moderates a little. A life-boat and surf-boat are stationed at Colaba ready to take advantage of the first opportunity, and a raft with safety lines attached has been constructed at the Dockyard, which may perhaps be taken out and launched from a vessal at a safe distance from the surf. This raft can be guided so that it will go to the ship's side and the unfortunate men may thus be saved. It is to be hoped that the wind will moderate soon, and thus give an opportunity for the Dockyard authorities to carry out their humane projects. We may state that on Sunday morning the mainmast of the ship fell.

WEATHER REPORT.

Cannanore, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·890, rain 5 inches 10 cents.

Carwar, 19th, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·88, rain 1 inch 9 cents.

Vingorla, 19th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 82, rain 31 cents.

Kolapore, 19th, 12 noon.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

LONDON, 19th July.

Admiral Kellitt has been appointed successor to Admiral Keppel.

The Abyssinian Committee met yesterday, when Captain Dundas was examined. He said that the coal supply was entrusted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to prevent injurious competition.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 16th July, Noon.

Total Sales of Cotton	73,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	25,000	„
„ Import of Cotton	71,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	40,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	380,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	54,000	„

Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

LONDON, 16th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closep steady.

Fair Dhollera 10⅜d.

In the Manchester market prices are quite unaltered.

The ships Rigimond and Sparkler have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 17th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

Consols 93⅛.

Oriental Bank shares £42.

Chartered „ £22 10s (sic.)

„ Merc. „ £30

Exchange on India 1s. 11⅛d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France £67,250,000

„ Notes outstanding £79,250,000

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 22nd ult. was delivered in London to-day.

The Bombay Mail of the 29th ult. reached Suez on the 16th inst.

AFGHANISTAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

19th June.—It has been reported that the troops intended for Herat have already marched in that direction. This day, Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, who was nominated to the command of the Herat troops long ago, left Cabul to join his troops. As soon as Fatteh Mahomed Khan reaches Herat, Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, it is said, will return to Cabul. It was further reported in the durbar to-day that Sirdar Shere Ali Khan Candaharee, the present Governor of Candahar, will be despatched to Turkistan, and that his place at Candahar will be filled up by Shahghassi Shere Dill Khan of Cabul. The death of the brother of Nazir Saffur Ali Khan having occurred at Cabul this day, the Ameer, attended by a host of Sirdars, went to condole with him. The following communication from Sooltan Mahomed Khan, son of Shahmurd Khan, was received by the Ameer to-day from Candahar :—"A number of the residents of the neighbourhood of Ferah have disturbed the public peace by plundering passages. People suspected that they were influenced by Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan. However, the disturbances have been suppressed and the Governor of Candahar, who went to Ferah to look after these affairs, has sent a number of persons whom he apprehended as being the ringleaders, and who are now in chains at Candahar."

20th June.—Letters arrived from Swat to-day giving accounts of the marriage of the eldest son of the Ahkoond Sahib to the daughter of the Sahibzadah of Moza Pau Bonee in Bajour. They state that more than 6,000 persons from Swat had come with the bridegroom to celebrate the nuptials. Only a fortieth part of the nuzzur offered to the bridegroom was accepted, and still the amount thus offered by the Bajourees amounted to Rs. 20,000 in cash, property, and animals. The occasion was very grand at Swat, and the people held great rejoicings and festivities for many [illegible]

This morning, as Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan went to the Chamun to inspect the troops, General Faramooz Khan brought to his notice the fact that the troops' pay was in arrears again, and that they appeared to be greatly discontented. He pointed out that some of them who had formerly received only a few months pay were now six months in arrears and that none was under three months at present. The Sirdar patiently heard all this, and replied that he would submit the matter to the Ameer, advising him to distribute pay as soon as possible.

21st June.—While it has been duly confirmed that Sirdar Mahomed Easa Khan, a son of the ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, had proceeded to Budakhshan to join Meer Jehandar Shah of that province, curious reports were current this day at Cabul respecting Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. It was given out that the Sirdar's recent introduction at Samarkand to the Russian General through Sirdar Sekunder Khan was attended with good fruits—that not only did the General *promise* him aid against Ameer Shere Ali Khan but *actually* put him in command of 15,000 troops, with whom he was now marching towards Herat by the Soorkh and Orengunj route. There is another report that this was not Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan who had made his appearance at Soorkh and Orengunj, but Sirdar Sekunder Khan, who was making his usual rounds in that direction. The former appears to be a mere rumour, as had it been true the durbar would have obtained intelligence about it. It must be remembered, however, that so long as Abdool Rahman Khan and Azim Khan, with Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, wander about the stations between Herat and Persia an apprehension of danger cannot altogether disappear, and it is on this account that the Ameer, acting under the advice of Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan (it was only the other day that he intimated it), has despatched a large army towards Herat under Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, on whom he can trust as much as upon his own sons, and who has unexceptionably proved himself loyal on all occasions.

22nd June.—Sirdar Shere Ali Khan Candaharee, the Governor of Candahar, arrived at Cabul to-day, accompanied by 300 sowars. Nothing was heard before in regard to his arrival at Cabul except the report that he was to be sent to Turkistan. This report has now been confirmed, and it is said that till Shahghassi Shere Dill Khan is permitted by the Ameer to proceed to Candahar the sons of Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan will look after the affairs of that district.

Bokhara News.

The news received yesterday has been confirmed by the letters received this day to this extent, that Sirdar Sekunder Khan (and not Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan) really marched to Orengunj at the head of 15,000 troops to punish the residents of that district who had raised a strong rebellion against the Russian authorities. Orengunj is straight north from Herat on the Sorkhush or Khiva road. The residents of the western part of Kokund have, it is said, also joined them, and consequently the Meer of Kokund has fallen to the wrath of Russia. The Russian General has expressly stated to the Meer that if he was unable to keep all of his subjects in check and under proper surveillance, Russia would take upon herself the task of inflicting punishment on those turbulent people. The Meer is at a loss what to do, although he confesses himself to be a vassal of Russia.

There are also disturbances in many parts of the territory of Bokhara left to the Shah. As this state of things greatly checks the progress of the general peace which it is the object of the Russian authorities to establish throughout the whole country, the Russians hold the Shah Moozufferooddeen of Bokhara responsible, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between themselves and his Government. The General has therefore asked the Shah to provide four hostages who must be respectable persons of Bokhara, (and also a son and a daughter of the Shah), as a guarantee for the restoration of peace. These hostages are to remain at Orenburgh, and to be changed once a year for new ones. It is now hoped that the Shah will direct his attention towards what the Russians wish of him in accordance with the terms of the treaty. If he fails to do this the Russians will not be slow to inflict such punishment on him as they think proper.

The belief in Turkistan is that the Shah will do nothing towards the suppression of the disturbances raised in parts of his kingdom. On the contrary it is believed that the mover of these disturbances is actually the Shah himself who keeps himself aloof outwardly. Probably the Russians know all this, and have on this very account demanded hostages from the Shah. On the whole Upper Turkistan is not quiet yet. Disturbances have arisen at Orengunj and in the western part of Kokund, as detailed above, and also at most parts of Bokhara,—which cannot but be through the instigations of the Shah himself.

Cabul News (Continued.)

23rd June.—Such is the discontent prevalent among the troops at Cabul just now that a portion of the Heratee troops this day fled in the direction of Herat. The Ameer on being informed of this ordered a purwannah to be immediately written to the address of Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, informing him of the occurrence, and directing that he should seize the Heratee soldiers who had fled from Cabul wherever he met them, and was at liberty to blow them from the cannon's mouth. Purwannahs were written to the Governors of Ghiznee, Khelat, and Moker to the same effect. No steps have been taken towards the distribution of pay to the troops as yet, although the discontent among the troops is daily increasing.

24th June.—General Daood Khan has been already despatched by the Ameer under command of six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and eleven guns towards Herat with Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan. General Aood Khan was this day despatched to Turkistan at the head of two thousand sowars, who were all four months in arrears, but who have been promised two months' wages on reaching Tukhtapool.

Communications received to-day by the Ameer from Sirdar Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor and Alleejah Shah Murdan Khan from Jumrood stated that they were making arrangements with the Afreedees of the Khyber Pass for the safe conveyance to Cabul of military stores obtained from the British Government, and had partially succeeded in their plan. All the other stores had been duly despatched with the exception of three pieces of artillery, which it was reported Shah Murdan Khan would accompany in person till they had passed the Khyber in safety. The property of merchants and others was not as yet safe, and instances have occurred of late in which some of the Hindoo travellers were mortally wounded by the Khyberees.

25th June.—It was this day proposed by the Ameer that his youngest son, Sirdar Abdoollah Khan, should be despatched to Candahar. The reason for this measure was, that the people at Candahar would be satisfied at the presence of one of the Ameer's sons among them, and that politically the plan would have a most favourable effect. The measure was strongly opposed by the mother of the young Sirdar, who said that she would never allow the separation of her child from her bosom. The matter has, therefore, been for the present deferred, although the Ameer has not quite abandoned the idea, and purposes still to despatch the young Sirdar to Candahar in the company of Shahghassi Shere Dill Khan, who is about to proceed in that direction.

A large number of troops has been duly despatched both to Herat and Turkistan, and more would have been despatched had discontent not arisen among them as regards the non-payment of their arrears of pay.

Shere Ali Khan Candaharee is still at Cabul residing with Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan. He is to occupy the seat of Shahghassy Shere Dill Khan in the Ameer's council after the latter leaves for Turkistan.

THE ALBERT LIFE INSURANCE Co.

We have received from Calcutta a copy of a preliminary report of the committee appointed to enquire into the position of the Albert Life Insurance Company. "Considering the anxiety that the policy-holders in this Company must feel, in consequence of the many rumours that have been flying about regarding its position, and the acts of its London board," the committee "have thought it advisable to issue a short report of our proceedings up to the present time, for circulation amongst policy-holders who take an interest therein, in order that there may not be any wrong impression formed by them, either in favour of or against the Company, through any reticence on our part."

The report includes some correspondence which passed between the committee and Mr. Ogbourne, the secretary of the Company. In reply to a letter of the 17th May that gentleman wrote that the board would meet the committee, and that there would be no necessity to send in a list of questions which the committee wanted to put. Nothing appears to have resulted from the meeting afterwards held, beyond assurances on the part of the board that they were anxious to give all the information in their power, and a request to be told what information was required. A long list of questions was sent in by the committee on the 2nd June, and in acknowledging receipt of it Mr. Ogbourne stated that the directors had decided upon taking counsel's opinion before moving further in the matter and that a formal reply would be sent as soon as possible. On the 19th the committee wrote again, expressing regret that no reply had been sent, and intimating that they did not see why counsel's opinion was required at all. To this Mr. Ogbourne rejoined—"The Company's standing counsel, the Advocate-General, has been out of town, and only returned a few days since, and the solicitors of the company have already been requested to obtain his opinion as soon as possible. The directors regret that they are obliged to differ from the committee in their opinion that counsel's opinion was not required at all." On the 24th a copy of the following telegram was communicated to the committee :—

"London board will give all information, if committee will write questions. Therefore avoid meetings and publishing. To satisfy all parties, a special and ample guarantee is now being provided for Indian policy-holders." The committee, writing in reference to this, expressed their opinion that it removed any difficulty there might have been in the way of the local board in regard to answering such of the questions as could be answered in Calcutta. On the 6th July Mr. Ogbourne forwarded to the committee a copy of an opinion by the Advocate-General, to the effect that the local board should decline answering *any* of the questions proposed without the authority of the home direction. With this the published correspondence closes.

"These documents," the committee go on to say, "speak for themselves, and only confirm the views we had formed at the meeting we had with the local board as to the absolute necessity of the policy-holders combining to obtain a proper representative board in Calcutta, and not an expensive establishment of nominees of the London board, who are removeable at their will, and who are not *directors*, but simply a board of agency.

"We have now resolved to issue the advertisement noted in the Appendix B, which will accordingly appear in the several newspapers throughout the several presidencies, and also to set out in this report the course we propose, with the concurrence of the policy-holders, to adopt, and to circulate the same amongst those policy-holders who interest themselves in the matter.

"As it is evident that the most important part of the information required can only be obtained from the London board, and as it is most advisable that we should get that information direct, and not through the circuitious route of the local board, we propose to seek the assistance of two gentlemen at home to act on behalf of this committee, and to place themselves in communication with the London board, not only to get the information required (which the London board have now pledged themselves to give), but also to have that information properly verified, and satisfy themselves by actual inspection of the securities, &c., as to the real position of the Company. The reports of these gentlemen transmitted to ourselves from time to time, and by us circulated either to local committees,* which it appears to us it would be advantageous to form, or to those policy-holders who contribute to the expense, will be of far more value than any report we can receive through the local board.

"It is proposed to ask Messrs. David Bell and John Newmarch, both formerly of the Calcutta bar, but at present in London, to act in this matter; and we feel confident that two more competent persons could not be found (if they will undertake it); and it is also proposed, if necessary, to associate one or more gentlemen, policy-holders at home, with them, so that we may have the fullest information.

"The committee have fully resolved that they will not separate until they shall have obtained from the London board, either through the London agency they propose to appoint, or by such other means as may appear necessary to adopt, the very fullest information as to the position of the Company, and the value of its assets, and a satisfactory guarantee for the periodical publication of similar information in future.

"In order, however, to carry out the scheme properly, it will be absolutely necessary not only that we should have the written assurances of sanction and support from the Indian policy-holders, but that we should also be put in funds to defray the expenses attendant on our proceedings. As regards the former, therefore, we trust that those policy-holders who wish to support us in what we are doing will strengthen our hands by sending us a proxy in the form given in the Appendix, and with reference to the latter, we consider that an ample fund may be raised if each policy-holder will subscribe at the rate of two rupees for every Rs. 1,000 insured by him, and transmit the amount, either direct or through any local committee, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, where an account will be opened in the name of the committee; or to J. F. Watkins, Esq., Old Post Office Street, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer *pro tem.*

"The expenses hitherto have been guaranteed by ourselves, but we feel that the time has now arrived for us to call on the policy-holders to come forward, and bear their share, and so ensure the efficient prosecution of such measures as it may be found necessary to adopt.

"The communications already received by the committee from policy-holders in all parts of India show fully the desire which exists for a searching investigation into the affairs of the Company."

The report is signed by J. F. Watkins, A. H. Blechynden, S. H. Robinson, R. H. Hollingberry (absent), J. B. Knight, C. Lazarus, and F. F. Wyman.

* Gentlemen willing to form local committees in any station in India are requested to address the honorary secretary of the Central Committee, Hare, Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT TO FOOT-PASSENGERS.

(*Englishman.*)

There are perhaps more bad and reckless drivers to be seen in Calcutta than in any other city in the world. Every ship-captain or young mercantile clerk just escaped from a high stool in a London office thinks himself capable of driving a buggy in Calcutta without any previous practice, and totally regardless of the damage to life and property which may result from his venture. We would recommend these reckless individuals to study a case lately decided by Mr. Justice Mellor in England, at the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of reckless driving. The Judge there lays down the law "that foot-passengers have as much right to the street or thoroughfare as persons driving along it," and that it is the duty of drivers to respect this right and not to look upon foot-passengers as trespassers. Every one in India knows that it is the favourite practice of natives, especially in the cold weather mornings, to walk in the middle of the road with their heads covered over with a cloth, thus, as it were, monopolising the whole of the road. If Justice Mellor's law is to apply to this country, some regulation must be introduced to put a stop to this practice, for it would be equally unjust for the foot-passenger to monopolise the centre of the road, as for the reckless or inexperienced driver to be prosecuted for any accident that might occur from such a practice.

PRIZE READINGS AT POONA.

The competition for prizes given by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, for the best selected and best delivered readings on military subjects, took place in the Soldiers' Institute, in presence of His Lordship, on Friday evening, the 16th instant. The competitors, twelve in number, read before a committee composed of the undermentioned officers :—Brigadier General Pratt, C.B., president; Colonel Addison, C. B., 2nd Queen's Regiment; Colonel Kirby, Adjutant General, members. There was also a sub-committee of non-commissioned officers, consisting of quarter master sergeants of the Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen's Regiment, 8th King's, and a colour sergeant of the 59th Regiment. The prizes were open to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Poona division of the army; and the following are the corps to which the competitors belong:—Royal Engineers, 1 man; 2nd Queen's, 1 man; 8th King's, 8 men; and 59th Regiment, 2 men. The readings commenced at 4 o'clock P.M. The time to each competitor being limited to 15 minutes, each person read in turn, according to the number he drew by lottery. Number 12 having completed his subject, the committees retired to separate rooms to consider their decision; and, after a short space of time, a member of the sub-committee informed the committee of the conclusion to which they had come, and it being exactly the same as their own, it was laid before His Excellency. The competitors were then assembled and informed by His Excellency that Colour Sergeant Power, 59th Regiment, was the winner of the first prize, and Colour Sergeant Radford, 8th King's Regiment, winner of the second. He then said—I am highly pleased with the readings throughout. It has given me great satisfaction to see that men of regiments under my command possess such an amount of intelligence. The subjects have been well selected by all, and particularly well delivered by the winners of prizes—it is, indeed, creditable to the corps to which you belong, and I shall be most happy to hear you read on a public night, which will be selected by the Brigadier.

His Excellency then thanked the committee and sub-committee for the creditable manner in which they had performed their work.

The prizes were 1st, Rs. 30; Second, Rs. 20.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY.

Passengers by the English Mail.—The P. & O.Co.'s steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Lieutenant Persse, and Mr. Hyde, paymaster s.s. Jumna.

For Suez—Mr. Harris.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.—We learn that almost all the chiefs of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta Country have subscribed to the testimonial of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

Explosion.—On Friday last an explosion took place in the Victoria Spinning Mills, at Damur Gully, caused by the blowing out of a steam-pipe from one of the boilers, but fortunately nobody was injured.

Assistant Apothecary W. Scroggie, No. 109, is relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine, and the services of Assistant Apothecary J Cahill, No. 164, are replaced at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the service.

Commissariat Department.—The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made :—Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor John Crumley to be Conductor, and Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Michael Hogan to be Sub-Conductor, from the 26th June 1869, in succession to Conductor Harrison, pensioned.

Charge of Defamation against a Bhattia Merchant.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Navibaee, widow of Cullianjee Ludha, appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and applied for a warrant against Corejee Ludha, a respectable Bhattia merchant, charging him with defamation, under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and with uttering words and making signs and gestures, intending thereby to insult the modesty of a woman. The Magistrate declined to grant her a warrant, but ordered a summons to be issued against the defendant.

Bombay Press Company.—The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Press Company was held yesterday at the Company's office, Nesbit Lane, when the report and balance sheet made up to the 30th ult. were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 375 for each old, and of Rs. 93¾ for each new, share of the Company was declared payable on the 31st prox. Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey was re-elected a director for the ensuing year. Messrs. Sadanund Balcrishna and Goculdass Jugmohundass were appointed auditors.—At an extraordinary general meeting, held immediately after the above, an alteration in the 14th article of association was adopted, making Messrs. Brice, Brown, and Co. the secretaries and treasurers of the Company

Poona Boating Club.—A meeting of the Poona Boat Club was held on Saturday last, at the Poona Hotel, when a committee was appointed to select a crew for the match at the next regatta with the Bombay crew.—*Deccan Herald.*

The New Revenue Establishments.—We understand that the new Revenue scheme, which comes in operation on the 1st proximo, will necessitate the introduction of printing establishments in connection with the offices of the Revenue and Police Commissioners.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Bellasis.—The Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis, Revenue Commissioner N. D., left Poona on Thursday last, accompanied by Colonel Playfair, Superintending Engineer for Khandeish. The mission of these gentlemen is connected with the famine works that have been for some time carried on in that district.—*Ibid.*

St. Mary's Church, Poona.—St. Mary's English Church in Poona is at present undergoing extensive repairs. The lowering of the pews, besides improving the appearance of the church, will add much to the comfort and convenience of the congregation. A new pulpit in place of the present unsightly structure would be a further improvement to this place of worship.—*Ibid.*

Excommunication of Poona Brahmins.—Great excitement prevails in Poona at present, in consequence of the excommunication of a large number of Brahmins who assisted at the recent widow marriage in Bombay. The excommunicated persons are determined not to sit in quiet submission under the injury that has thus been done them. Cases for the opinion of counsel have been sent up to Bombay; and it is expected that the matter will give rise to a great deal of litigation,—it may be, to many criminal prosecutions.—*Ibid.*

Curious Theft.—A merchant was travelling from Bombay to Ahmednuggur, a few days ago, with some boxes of treasure. He applied to the railway police authorities in Bombay for a police sepoy to go with him by train as far as Dhond, to secure the safe conveyance of his treasure. On arriving at Dhond, about 2 o'clock A.M., the merchant discovered that one of his boxes had been opened by boring a circle of gimblet holes on one side of it, and removing the piece thus detached; and that Rs. 656 had been taken from the box. A police sepoy states that he heard the sound of rupees thrown from the carriage between Patus and Dhond. However this may be, the bright peeler knew nothing of the theft, until he arrived at Dhond, that is, on the supposition, that he did not commit it himself.—*Ibid.*

Rainfall in Poona.—Since Wednesday last we have had an abundant fall of rain. It seems to have

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

been very general. Agricultural labours are being vigorously carried on; and disease which was prevailing, alarmingly, is on the decrease. The mission of this welcome and abundant rain has been to save life, both vegetable and animal. The following is the guage of the fall of rain in Poona, up to the evening of the 17th instant:—

	Inches.	Cents.
April	0	30
May	6	41
June	1	36
From 1st to 17th July	5	5
Total...	13	12

Ibid.

Export of Indigo from Kurrachee.—Sometime ago a dispute had arisen between the Custom House authorities in Bombay and those here in regard to the levy of duty by the latter on indigo exported to England by merchants, at this port, and merely transhipped in Bombay for conveyance to their destination. The Custom House authorities in Bombay held that such duty shall be levied by them, but on the Collector of Customs (Mr. Cole) representing that he was quite justified in levying the duty here, inasmuch as the merchants themselves found it a convenience to pay the same at the port of export, Government have, with much propriety, concurred in the view taken by Mr. Cole.—*Sindian, July* 14.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—Mr. C. E. Chapman in the chair. There was a moderate attendance. A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Bushire, 19th, 7-47 a.m.—Mail steamer Cashmere from Busreh arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 19th, 11-29 a.m.—Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 17th July, via Russia, 1st July.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th and 17th July. Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 18th to 8 p.m. of the 19th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 11	0 36
,, Calcutta	5 0	1 28

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—19th July

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, Commissioner.)

Re Kutchra Bhanjee.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 41,116, the good assets to Rs. 947, and the bad assets to Rs. 1,538. Upon the man's own admissions, the Commissioner was of opinion that he had incurred liabilities much beyond all reasonable expectations of repaying them, and his discharge was, therefore, adjourned for three months without protection.

Re Sewlal Atmaram.

The liabilities were Rs. 62,206, and bad assets Rs. 47,682. It appeared that although the liabilities were large the insolvent had commenced business with a proportionately large amount of capital; and he was, therefore, granted a discharge, there being no opposition.

Re Mooljee Ramjee.

The insolvent, in standing security for another, had incurred a debt of Rs. 682. He was discharged with a warning not to stand security for others again.

Discharges.

An unusually large number of insolvents, whose discharge was not opposed, were granted discharges. Some twenty-five insolvents were discharged in this way.

Re Raghobhoy Ramchunder.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., on behalf of Appajee Pandurang, constituted attorney of Gopall Crustna, who held a decree for about Rs. 12,000, moved for an order adjudicating Raghobhoy an insolvent. The application was made under section 8 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and was supported by a petition by Appajee Pandurang. On the 15th July 1867, Raghobhoy was arrested and committed to prison in execution of a decree for about Rs. 8,900, due by him for goods which he had purchased of another person, not the petitioner. He had chosen to remain in jail for two years, and was discharged on the 15th inst., at the expiration of the term of two years mentioned in the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Ferguson said he now applied for a rule *nisi* for an order of adjudication of insolvency.

The Commissioner said he would consider whether he could give a rule *nisi*. It struck him it was a case of the first impression; and he would consider the matter.

Re Dorabjee Nowrojee.

Mr. Leith (who held Mr. Scoble's brief) applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, stating that the books were still open and the accounts had to be adjusted. Insolvent had filed his schedule, in and while all the other creditors were with the insolvent, the matter of this application, the only opposing creditor was Rustomjee Pallonjee, of the firm of Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co., whose conduct, in a late suit in the High Court against the insolvent and others, was characterised by His Lordship (Mr. Justice Westropp) as "most disgraceful" in reference thereto. If the application was granted, the insolvent being now in jail, he would be able to provide for his family and assist in the adjustment of his accounts. Besides, the insolvent's mehta had left him, and he (insolvent) would, therefore, find it necessary to make up the books with his own hands.

The Commissioner said he understood one of the creditors was in England; and if no interim order were granted, it would be keeping insolvent in jail three or four months. However, His Lordship would not be prejudging the case.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson opposed the application on the grounds that the debts were contracted by false and fraudulent representations, that the insolvent obtained a loan of the opposing creditor, ostensibly as a member of a certain co-partnership, and yet applied it to his own purposes; and that he had made a vexatious and frivolous defence in a suit on the civil side of the court. The insolvent represented himself as a member of two native firms of high respectability, which he was not, and obtained an advance from the opposing creditor of Rs. 16,000, the goods which he shipped in security of that amount turning out afterwards to be rubbish.

The Commissioner enquired how the costs in the civil suit were apportioned, and said that, before making an order on the present application, he would read over his notes in that suit.

FORT POLICE COURT.—19th July.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Disobedient Seamen.—William Wheeler, a seaman of the ship Roslin Castle, was charged with wilful disobedient of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's simple imprisonment.—James Brown, a seaman of the ship Scindia, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks, on a charge of continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

Boat License.—Shaik Ismael Abdool Gunny, a boatman, was charged with carrying in his boat mor passengers than he is licensed to carry, and was fined five rupees.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—19th July.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Ahmed Mohideen was charged with stealing an umbrella belonging to Rahimuttally Munoo, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—Cassum Meghjee and Din Mahomed were charged with stealing two caps belonging to Shaik Hassan Mahomed, and were on conviction sentenced to receive five stripes each.—Antoo Mulloo was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing some vegetables, the property of Arjoon Nuthoo.—Mahadoo Jeeva was convicted of stealing a turban belonging to Balkrishna Lallashett, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Francis Abdool Raiman, a convert, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, &c., of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Matthew Millan, and was on conviction sent to the County Jail for four months with hard labour.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on July 17.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·526	inches.
Temperature of the Air	80·0	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3	,,
Dew Point	76·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·890	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m.) on following days	82·0	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·1	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind WSW, SW, W, SW.		
Movement in 24 hours	819	miles.
Fall of Rain during the week	17·84	inches
Registered between 1st Jan. and 11th July	26·50	,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 18th July	44·34	,,

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Thursday, a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held at Poona, at which the following members were present:—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., presiding; the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, the Hon'ble J. S. White, Advocate General, the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appa Saheb of Koorundwar.

DECLARATION OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble James Sewell White took the usual declaration of office on appointment as a member of the Council.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker moved the third reading of the Bill "to empower the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes."

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott begged to move the introduction of certain additional sections of which he had given notice.

The following sections (which had been slightly amended in phraseology) were then proposed, and agreed to:—

"To secure the payment of the sums payable be the said corporation to Government on account of the Vehar water works under section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the said Justices, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act, until the whole of the debt to Government in respect thereof be liquidated, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's treasury as aforesaid the sum of fourteen thousand and six hundred rupees, and notice of such payment having been made, shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers, and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay, and in the next *Government Gazette*.

"To secure the payment of the balance of the sums due by the said corporation to Government on account of money advanced to the said corporation for the purchase of land contained within the space known as 'the Elphinstone Circle,' the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the said Justices on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act, until the whole of such debt to Government be liquidated, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's treasury, as aforesaid, the sum of eleven thousand and six hundred rupees, and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers, and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay, and in the *Government Gazette*."

Colonel Marriott said that he had also given notice of his intention to move the insertion of another additional section, which should provide that, in respect of loans raised by the corporation under section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and section 26 of Act IV. of 1867, the Commissioner should in like manner pay a certain sum monthly into Her Majesty's treasury, but that on further consideration it appeared to him (the hon'ble member) to be undesirable to introduce into the present Bill the subject of those loans, standing as they did upon an independent footing: and as it was not probable that such a section would be considered essential by the Government of India, he would withdraw his notice.

The President said the only question was whether the clauses of the Bill which had already been passed, would not have the effect of making the several debts due by the corporation to the Government of India a preferential charge upon the revenues of the Municipality. This section would give the debenture-holders of the corporation a similar security to that, which by the two clauses already passed, the Council had given to the Government of India. If the section was not passed the creditors of the corporation would certainly still have the same remedy they already had, but the Government of India would be the preferential creditor.

Colonel Marriott said the loans to which his notice referred—which he proposed to withdraw—were secured upon a portion of the municipal revenue, and that portion would never pass through the hands of Government.

Mr. Tucker—Upon what are the loans secured?

Colonel Marriott—One of them is secured on the market revenue and the other on the house-rate.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General said that as he understood the Bill which they were then considering, it did not give the Government of India a prior charge upon the revenues of the Municipality, but what it gave was an additional security. And it gave it in this way. It empowered Government, if the monthly payments on account of the several debts due by the Municipality to Government were not regularly paid, to order any officer of Government who had funds in his hands belonging to the corporation, to detain those funds, and if so advised, to pay them into Her Majesty's treasury. The powers when exercised, would no doubt put Government in possession of a fund out of which it might eventually obtain satisfaction for such arrears as were due to it. But beyond that, the Bill did not give any priority or preference to the claim of the Government.

The President said it appeared to him that the Bill gave the Government a priority in this way, that the Government had power given it to appropriate money belonging to the Municipality in the hands of a Government officer, and to apply it to the payment of the debt due to Government, and as such money might be only sufficient to meet the claim of Government, by that means Government was made a preferential creditor. The Advocate General stated that the powers conferred by the Act, of detaining a portion of the revenues of the corporation, might have such a practical result, but the result would be arrived at in the way he had mentioned, and not through the medium of the creation of a prior or preferential charge in favour of Government.

Mr. Tucker asked if the withdrawal of the additional clause, by which it was proposed to place the subscribers to municipal loans in the same position as Government with reference to the collection of arrears of payments due to them, would not render it desirable to delay the final passing of the new law to give the persons interested an opportunity of making a representation to the Council on the subject.

The President observed that so far, notice had merely been given that this section was to be proposed, but the mere fact that such a notice as it was now proposed to withdraw had been issued, would not fetter the action of the Council.

Mr. Tucker said that what he meant was, whether in equity they should not enable the public to make any representation they wished to the Council before this measure was passed.

The President said he thought the answer to that was to be found in the explanations now given. It appeared that the loans to the general creditors of the corporation were secured upon a part of the revenues of Municipality which never passed through the hands of any Government officer, and which therefore could not be subject to the powers of detention contained in this Act.

The motion in question was then withdrawn by Colonel Marriott.

Colonel Marriott said he proposed to move another section of which he had not given notice, but which did not in any way affect the principle of the Bill. It had been suggested by the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and it simply provided that the provisions of the Act should not affect any rights or remedies which Government might have independently of the Act, for the recovery of the several sums due to it by the corporation. He apprehended there was no necessity for notice of this new section. (The hon'ble member then proposed a section providing that nothing in this Act should affect the rights or remedies of Government under the ordinary provisions of the law.)

The new section was passed.

Colonel Marriott observed that in order to make some verbal alterations rendered necessary by the introduction of these new sections, he proposed that the Bill be re-considered in detail.

The Bill was then re-considered in detail. Sections I. and II. were amended, and Section III. was also amended upon the suggestion of the Advocate General that the powers of detention should be limited to the extent of the payment or payments which might be in arrear, and was passed as follows:—"If the Municipal Commissioner shall neglect to make any of the payments specified in this Act at the times mentioned, the Controller of Municipal Accounts shall within forty-eight hours report the fact to the Chief Secretary to Government, who shall have power to direct any Government officer to detain in his hands to the extent of any payment or payments then in arrear, any moneys due to, or accruing for the benefit of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay that he may then or thereafter have in his custody or control, and such officer shall be bound to detain the moneys as directed, and to pay the same into Her Majesty's treasury or to any bank in Bombay as aforesaid."

In section IV., some slight alterations were made.

The preamble was amended, and passed as follows:—"Whereas the Government of India has agreed to advance the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, and has in pursuance of such agreement, already advanced a portion thereof, and whereas it is necessary to make certain provisions for the repayment of the same for further securing the payments due by the said corporation to Government on certain other accounts, it is enacted as follows:—"

The third reading was postponed, the rules of the Council rendering it necessary that when more than merely clerical alterations are made, the third reading shall be deferred.

The Council was then adjourned.

We have all of us, though we do not admit it, a great yearning for cruelty. We are too respectable now to sanction cock-fighting or bull-baiting, but we have been lucky enough to find a capital substitute for these manly sports by ill-treating "welchers." At Ascot one unfortunate man accused of this crime was stripped of his clothing and half murdered. At Henley Regatta the gaiety of the scene was heightened by the sight of a miserable wretch who was dragged to the river by several men and nearly drowned amid the applause of the spectators. Far be it from us to check the holy indignation every one must feel at the wrongs of betting men. The sport, too, must be most exciting, for even respectable old gentlemen who probably go to church twice on Sundays and would not hurt a fly in private life seem to take a positive pleasure in poking the miserable victim in the ribs or eyes with the ferrules of their umbrellas as he vainly endeavours to escape the clutches of his tormentors. Still we have some qualms of conscience on the subject.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ETOLA.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY AT SURAT.

Third Day, Saturday.

Manocjee Hormusjee who had been sixteen years in the service of the company, and six as permanent way inspector between Bulsar and Bombay, was first called this morning. He deposed that he often saw herdsmen with their cattle grazing on the line; and spoke as to the great care that had been taken to preserve the fences, and cultivate a line fence. He recollected getting a circular in 1867 from Mr. White telling him to pay particular attention to the cultivation of a line fence, and that his promotion would depend on his attention to that.

William S. Wood, who had been five years a permanent way inspector between Bombay and Broach, was next called, and he gave evidence to the same effect as the preceding witness, speaking particularly to receiving circulars and, in consequence of these, paying increased attention to the rearing of a line fence. In the cold season he had seen his own coolies and workmen sitting round fires made of leaves and branches of babool and rotten pieces of rafters from the fence. He had not got, nor did he know of any one having got, promotion for attending to the fences, nor had he heard of any one being degraded for not attending to the circulars.

Bhimbhai Khoondobhai and Jehanghirjee Nusserwanjee, also permanent way inspectors, gave evidence to much the same effect.

Mr. Hall was then recalled by Mr. Prescot to give evidence as to the continental lines. He was at home between May 1866 and June 1867, and as the question of fencing had been raised on the B. B. & C. I. line, he paid particular attention to the lines on the continent in order to see whether they had fences. He travelled a good deal on the continental lines, and the result of his observations was there was no fencing on any of them except on a portion from Paris to Marseilles. There was a fence on the greater part of that line, but it was very light and could not be calculated, he thought to keep out cattle or anything of that kind—it certainly would not keep out the Indian cattle. There were no cattle guards that he had seen on the continent. He did not think there were so many cattle run into on the lines in America as in India, the reason being that the owner was fined very heavily if his cattle were found on the line.

By Captain White—By saying that "the question of fences had been raised," he meant that it had been found extremely difficult to maintain the fence, and that the question had been discussed whether it should not be dispensed with altogether, and the cow-catcher substituted for it. That had been discussed merely among the engineers in charge of divisions, he did not think it had been discussed officially. He could not speak as to the continental companies having a man on guard at intervals of a mile who had thus a clear look-out and could stop the trains which ran slowly. Of course the slowness of their trains would admit of their being pulled up on an alarm.

Mr. T. R. Duxbury, traffic manager, deposed that he had been upwards of three years in the service of the company and during that time had never been in a train which had run over an animal. He never knew of a case in which an animal had been run over by the wheels of an engine on the B. B. and C. I. Railway; but he knew of such a case on the G. I. P. Railway. He had been in the service of that company for twelve months and recollected a goods train which was travelling to Bombay during the night running over a buffalo between Atgaum and Khurdee. The engines did not carry a cattle guard at that time, and some 16 waggons were thrown off the line.

Mr. Prescot, in reply to the magistrate, said he thought this evidence as to the accident ought to be reported as showing that the fence on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was not perfect. It was quoted in the Government papers as a perfect fence and such evidence as this showed that it was not so.

Mr. Duxbury, on further examination, said there were no regulations as to the loading of double-storied third class carriages. People could sit where they liked. He never saw one of these carriages with an obvious preponderance of passengers on the top storey.

William Newton, who had been engine-driver on the train that met with the accident, but who had been indisposed, was next examined. He deposed that before starting he had inspected his engine and the cow-catcher and found them all right. He struck no cattle on the way from Ahmedabad. He left Baroda at 9-10. At two and a half miles from Etola he felt the engine jump. He was standing on the right side of his engine, and instantly shut off the steam, blew the whistle, and told the fireman to apply the brake which the latter did. The engine slacked very suddenly, and on looking back, he saw two third class carriages going down the bank both turned upside down and smashed to pieces. At the same time the engine broke loose from the train by the draw bar giving way. The engine came to a dead stop ten yards in front of the brake van. He should say that the engine was then about 90 yards from the place where it had jumped. He got off his engine and went round it, and saw that it had run over an animal as there was dung on the scattered on the wheels. He then looked under the train and saw the carcase of a buffalo underneath one of the carriages in the rear of the train and between the rails. The carriage above the buffalo was on the rail, but he could not say which carriage it was under. Its four legs were cut off at the knees and the wheels had passed longitudinally over its jaws. After about a minute or so he left in order to see to the passengers and the broken carriages. He at once saw that nothing could be done without the screw jacks, and so left to fetch them from the engine. Was quite sure they were in good order. After seeing one of them fixed, he went with the guard's consent to Etola to telegraph for assistance, and started on the return at about 10-25. Three passengers had been extricated, one living and two dead. He then assisted in getting out the bodies and got out two when he was ordered by the guard to go again to Etola for waggons. When he left he saw no wounded under the carriages. Had before run into bullocks on the line. On 12th April 1866 he met two large bullocks and a small one at one in the morning. The cow-catcher knocked one of the large ones on either side of the line, but a small one got underneath and put two waggons off the line. He pulled up and saw the bullocks. On another occasion a small bullock got beneath the engine in daylight and threw a carriage off the line at about a mile north of Etola. No one was hurt. On both these occasions he was going 25 miles an hour. On 19th June last, too, whilst driving the train corresponding to the one to which the accident occurred, a bullock got under the cow-catcher, injured the engine pump and was caught by the fire-box and knocked by it into a culvert over which the train was passing at the time. He reported both these cases, but could not say whether he stated that the engine wheels passed over the body. He knew the engine did go over the animal on the 28th, because he felt the jump—that would not have been caused by the cow-catcher passing over it. Had frequently cleared animals off the line—he thought nothing of doing that. Had confidence in the cow-catcher—thought it effectual except sometimes with small animals. Considered the new cow-catcher effectual and had never any accident with them.

Captain William P. La Touche, acting superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, was next examined. He deposed that it was the duty of the railway police to protect the property of the company generally. If a policeman walking along the line saw a man destroying the fence or trespassing he should endeavour to prosecute the offender, but otherwise the railway police had no responsibility for the fence or the grass.

Mr. Currey remarked that he did not consider the police responsible.

The Magistrate replied that he wished to ask the authority for saying the police were not responsible, for neither Mr. Currey nor a police commissioner could absolve a policeman from part of his duty—neither of these could direct a policeman beyond the bounds of the law.

Captain La Touche said his statement that the railway police had no responsibility as to the grass or the fencing was based on a correspondence and a precedent which he considered established by a correspondence on his records in 1867-68, in which, from the final letter of the Police Commissioner, it appeared that the managing agent, having stated that the railway police was too small a force to have charge of more than the fences at stations, instructions were issued apparently restricting their action to the stations. There was also on his file the following letter from his predecessor, Major Barras, to the Police Commissioner of the Northern Division:—

"I have the honour to report that Mr. Kyte informs me he has received orders from the magistrate (I fancy Mr. Hope) to report on the condition of the railway fence between Surat and Broach. I beg to point out that this is very likely to put the police on a very bad position with the agent, Mr. Currey, and the whole of the company's establishment on the line, and is more calculated to cause a great dissatisfaction as to the police being employed to write reports adverse to the interests of those in whose absolute pay they are. I can hardly see the policy of jeopardizing the good understanding that it has cost me eighteen months of forbearance, temper, and tact to build up between the gentlemen on my railway and my police. Mr. Kyte's unfortunate position on this railway I leave you to imagine, should it be discovered that he had been engaged picking holes in the works of those whose salt he is eating. Surely the magistrate has innumerable ways and means of ascertaining these facts as to fences without running such a risk as the present mode of procedure inevitably points to."

On further examination, Captain La Touche described the relations subsisting between the railway police and those of the districts. He could not, he said in reply to Mr. Prescot, give any idea how many policemen would be required on the line had they to protect the grass and the fencing. He should be very sorry were these duties laid on the railway police, and he did not advocate the change.

The court then adjourned till Monday—having sat nearly nine hours.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has not been deterred by the reproaches he has encountered for speaking well of England from telling his countrymen a few plain truths on the subject. He has given them to understand what he has very good reason to know, that while much may be extracted from us by the use of soft words, threats are likely to miss their mark. "They are," he has authorized a correspondent to assure the American public, "a very proud people, a powerful people, and cannot be frightened." He also gave it as his opinion that a war between the two countries would end in disaster for America. Mr. Johnson's courage has evidently undergone no change. We are glad to find that he cherishes some pleasant recollections of England. He told the correspondent, "They dine there about eight o'clock in the evening, and those public entertainments are splendid affairs." Here "his eye twinkled, and his face was wreathed in smiles." Here, at least, is one American who appreciates us.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RAIN-FALL.

MAZAGON.

A Correspondent kindly sends us the following register of rain kept by him at Mazagon on the hill called Matherpacady. It nearly agrees with the Byculla register. Our correspondent expresses his belief that the Fort register is wrong:—

During June there fell 28 inches 27 cents.

	Inches	Cents.
On July 1st	0	0
,, 2nd	0	20
,, 3rd	0	67
,, 4th	0	32
,, 5th	0	23
,, 6th	0	0
,, 7th	0	1
,, 8th	0	0
,, 9th	0	1
,, 10th	0	0
,, 11th	0	19
,, 12th	1	85
,, 13th	3	95
,, 14th	3	55
,, 15th	1	43
,, 16th	2	90
,, 17th	4	57

Making a total up to 6 o'clock on Sunday morning of 48 inches and 27 cents, there being only a difference of 18 cents as compared with the Byculla register.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND.

Fall of rain at Butcher's Island for the week ending Saturday, the 17th July 1869:—

	Inches	Cents.
July 11th Sunday	0	23
,, 12th Monday	1	41
,, 13th Tuesday	1	28
,, 14th Wednesday	0	92
,, 15th Thursday	0	36
,, 16th Friday	0	60
,, 17th Saturday	1	39
Total...	6	19

No rain previously registered on the island.

THE LOSS OF THE JHELUM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARINE COURT.

The official enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the ferry steamer Jhelum on the bar of the Nerbudda river was held at Broach on Thursday, by Mr. G. White, the Collector of the district, and Captain G. O'Brien Carew, late I. N.

Mr. H. Manisty, solicitor, of Bombay, watched the case on behalf of Mr. J. A. Shepherd, the owner, and Mr. George Henry Kingcome, the captain.

The first witness examined was Mr. George Henry Kingcome, who said—I was the commander of the ferry steamer Jhelum. I hold no certificate from the Board of Trade. I have been seven years and three months at sea, and served an apprenticeship of three years and six months; I was also third officer for three months in the B. I. S. N. Company, and for twenty months was chief officer of the same company. I was in command of the Jhelum for twenty-four days previous to her loss, and during that time made seven voyages to Bhownuggur and back. The marks I have used for crossing the bar were the cocoanut trees bearing north and the Perim light-house bearing west. On the occasion of the wreck of the Jhelum I could no make out any of the above marks. I did not consider the shifting of the boiler just after crossing Perim to be a sufficient reason why I should turn back to Gogo. The wind at the time was light but the sea heavy. I attribute the shifting of the boiler to the heavy sea that was running. I had no barometer with me. It did not occur to me that my ship was in any danger from the strong gale and heavy sea that was running. The ship was drawing three feet of water at the time. The engines were not being worked at their full power.

Captain Carew—Had you your ship well in command; did she answer her helm always?—A. Yes, she always answered her helm well.

Q. Did she wit h the power you were using in the sea that was running?—A. Yes, we used to turn her round like a top.

Q. What did you say you were working at?—A. From nine to ten lbs. in each boiler.

Q. Did you consider the Jhelum capable of working in the open sea on a long sea voyage?—A. She was a strong boat for her class.

Q. Supposing I gave you a command to take her round the Cape?—A. I think I could have taken her round the Cape in summer time, but I don't know in winter weather.

Q. What is your opinion of the sea going qualities of the Jhelum for a long sea voyage?—A. I would not say she was a good sea boat; she did not rise to the sea; she was not buoyant at all.

Q. You stated just now that you did not think it was necessary to return when you met with unusually heavy weather and your boiler shifted?—A. When we met with the gale we were close to the bar, and after crossing that we got into moderate weather again. We kept away to the E.N.E. for an hour, and then to the S.E. when we had moderate weather till we got right off the bar.

Mr. White—There was very little sea then till you the gulf we had bad weather.

Captain Carew—How was the wind?—A. S.S.W.

Q. S.S.E. was it not?—A. No, sir, S.S.W., and then it went round to the S.W. The wind freshened when we got clear of Perim, and there was a very heavy sea running against tide. When I got under the lee of the bank on the other side I got moderate weather again; at 7-45 the wind freshened slightly.

Q. What was the force of the wind at its height; 5, 7, 8 or what?—A. It was very strong at one time; before we came to the bar it was blowing a heavy gale from the S. W., and there was a regular foam of white all over the bay.

Q. You did not think it an unusual risk under those circumstances to attempt to cross the bar?—A. I saw there was a very heavy sea there, and I could see nothing else for me but to cross the bar, when I had got there.

Q. What was your objection to going back again to Perim?—A. There would have been great danger in crossing the gulf back again, on account of the heavy gale that broke in the gulf.

Q. You thought it would be a risk to go across the gulf again?—A. Yes; I think it would have been a greater risk to go back through the gulf again than crossing the bar.

Q. Were you aware that in turning in for the bar you were burrowing for the north?—A. I knew we were coming down from the north; I had to make the bank before I could make the bar.

Mr. White—You did not know your position, did you?—A. I knew as near as possible where we were, but as there were no buoys, I could not tell the right channel.

Captain Carew—Are there no buoys?—A. No, not away there.

Mr. White—Are you quite sure that there are none there?—A. Yes.

Captain Carew—You felt your way to the bar at the entrance of the river by the soundings?—A. By the soundings, and counting the banks as we passed on; there are three banks, I could see the sea breaking over the banks.

Q. Could you see the banks?—A. I could see the banks from the deeper water.

Q. Under ordinary circumstances, did you think that would be sufficient to give you a safe conduct into the river?—A. Yes; any buoys or marks would have given me a better chance when we got there. I had to bear her to the southward a bit. When we had to keep E. N. E. I could have kept straight to th[illegible] I had to go to the north to make soundin[illegible] always entered the river by soundings bef[illegible] marks are not visible on the main land. If [illegible] ere at the entrance of the river instead of when [illegible] the banks we could steer a straight course instead of having to make the bank first.

Captain Carew—I don't think there is any question as to the stability and strength of the vessel. I know that she was built on the Indus, and I cannot conceive any vessel to have been built stronger than she was. I know these vessels are often strained and have to bear the power of very heavy storms, I therefore don't question the strength of the hull for a moment.

Mr. Manisty—If you had had buoys on this particular occasion would you have been in a better position, and able to make better weather. I understand the sea breaks heavily along the bank?—A. Yes, sir, as soon as I got out of the heavy sea in the middle of the gulf I could have steered straight in.

Mr. Manisty—And that would have kept you throughout in a better position as to sea than the course you had to take?—A. Yes; I could have gone straight before the sea, instead of going across, but I had to turn on to the bar in a heavy sea.

Mr. Manisty—Then if you had buoys you would have made for them?—A. Yes; I should not have had to turn right round as I had to do. If I had had buoys when I got under the lee of the Makrah bank I should have made for the buoys instead of making a short turn on the bar; it was in that turn that those heavy seas came over the starboard quarter.

Mr. Manisty—You talked about the shifting of the boiler, where were you when the shift mentioned took place?—A. On the bridge.

Mr. Manisty—Did it in any way injure the connecting pipes?—A. Nothing whatever.

Mr. Manisty—Was it a forcible shift or a slight one?—A. The boiler rose and gave a bit of a shift, but there was nothing broken, not even the glass on the boilers.

Mr. Manisty—Were the connecting pipes injured?—A. No, none of the pipes were.

Mr. Manisty—Were you going full power at the time; I suppose you were going full power a head; you had not given any order to slacken speed when going across the bar?—A. No, none whatever.

The report of the captain was then put in and its accuracy sworn to by the witness.

Shaik Abdool Shaik Ali, who was engineer of the Jhelum and is now engineer of the Oorun, was next examined in the vernacular. He said that, being between, the two boilers, he did not see the shifting mentioned by the captain. The engines did not get hot during that day, but worked very well.

Serang Muccow said that the weather was very fine at first on the day in question, but there was afterwards a tremendous sea just outside the bar. Witness described the going ashore on the raft, and said there were about 45 people on it.

Manelal Govindrao, schoolmaster of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, who was a passenger, was next examined. He said—I embarked on board the Jhelum about seven o'clock on the evening of the 6th of June. There were four others with me. I slept that night on board. On the following morning when I awoke I found the ship very near Gogo. That was early in the morning about a quarter to six. When we came to Gogo it was about six or half past, and at about seven we started from the place. There were about 150 on board including crew and passengers. Some time after, about an hour after we had left Gogo, the sea became rough. I did not see Perim. We left with a light wind. A sprinkling of water began to come into the steamer, and in order to protect myself I covered myself with a blanket. The wind and the waves went on increasing. I did not hear anything of the boiler shifting, but people began to be uncomfortable when the wind and sea increased. I was in the stern of the ship. Some confusion arose by the passengers crowding together to avoid the spray, and soon afterwards waves came over the ship and went down the hole and extinguished the fire of the engines I cannot say positively if the engines were stopped at that time, but I think the fires were put out because I saw no smoke or steam arising from the funnel. After the waves had put the fires out one of the boilers fell down, and immediately following that the ship broke into two and the parts went different ways. I could not see any land, but one of the sailors told me land was in sight. Two or three successive big waves struck the ship in the middle and she immediately broke into two. I cannot say how many were on my end and how many on the captain's. Before the breaking of the ship a great many of the passengers rushed to one boat and got into the boat, and I afterwards saw the boat go down suddenly and fell into the sea, and I heard it was because the tackle falls had been cut by some one. The boat broke in pieces, and a great many people must have been drowned. Other persons rushed to the other boats; there were two boats. That boat, too, fell into the water and the people were downed. When the vessel parted all the people remaining at my end of the ship began to go back. I and my party got hold of a rope from which I was washed away. Before that I saw the piece on which the padree and captain was drifting along. When I was washed off I endeavoured but unsuccessfully to regain the ship and my companions, but could not as the sea was against me, but I got two planks and supported myself on them till I got a larger piece of wood and swam to the shore. My party were saved except my aunt's son's son. I think there were about 35 saved on the captain's piece of the ship.

Captain Carew—If the fires were put out the command of the vessel in a sea way of that sort would be at an end.

Witness—I was so stupified: it was the first time I was ever ship-wrecked that I can scarcely remember what took place. I don't suppose that any man could say positively what happened except an active sailor.

The Chairman—You say that you heard the ship did not answer her helm.

Witness—That I heard on shore.

The Chairman—Can you remember from whom you heard it: was it from a sailor?

Witness—No; it was some men who were talking in Broach.

The Chairman—Then it was merely hearsay?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Manisty—I should like to know how you first knew the vessel was broken in two?

Witness—I saw it separated into two places.

Mr. Manisty—And that was how you knew; and by seeing the pieces go away?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Manisty—You did not hear any noise?

Witness—When the boiler fell there was a crack.

The Chairman—But that was before she went into two pieces?

Witness—When the boiler fell there was a crack, a sudden crack, and the boiler fell down at once.

Mr. Manisty—And was that the time when the fires went out?

Witness—No; the fire went out before that.

Mr. Manisty—Is that only your impression, or are you certain?

Witness—I am not certain whether the fires were put out before the engines were stopped or not.

The Chairman—You said you thought so because there was no smoke, that showed you that there was no certainty about it?

Witness—Yes.

The Chairman—To what do you attribute the loss of the ship?

Witness—I am not so well versed in the science of navigation to say that from certain data it was owing to this, but I think, that as the vessel was so long, and the waves dashed against her, she broke in two.

The Chairman—You think it was owing to her length?

Witness—I think when the waves struck her she must have come together.

The Chairman—Collapsed?

Witness—I think so, but I can't give any decided opinion on the case, that is what seems to me to be the cause.

Captain Carew—You attribute the loss in fact to the very heavy storm that was blowing and the sea that was running.

Witness—Yes, that is what I mean; but I can't say exactly whether any other steamer would have withstood the fury of the sea or not. But I think there were such heavy waves that they caused the ship to be bent and then she broke at once.

Mr. Manisty—It all comes to this: he does not feel qualified to give an opinion.

The Chairman—He speaks about the length and says he is not prepared to say whether or not a shorter vessel would have lived.

Witness—It is from common sense; I judge of course that a ship so long would bend as I have said, that is all I have to form an opinion on.

Mr. Manisty—The ship was lost by the violence of the weather.

The Chairman—And the witness says that he thinks her great length contributed to the accident?

Captain Carew—He makes a point of introducing that.

Witness—If it had been a steamer of less length she would go down at once immediately and not snap into two pieces.

Mr. Manisty—The sense of his answer is this—that if she had been shorter she would have foundered altogether, but as she was long she broke in two.

Secunny Chema Bhoola said that he steered the steering at the time of the accident. He heard nothing of the engines stopping; in fact he thought they were going to the last minute.

Mr. J. A. Shepherd was next examined. He first put in certificates which he had received from Mr. McKinlay, chief engineer, and Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, the master builder at the Bombay dockyard, and also one from Captain Blackmore. He (Mr. Shepherd) was part owner.

Mr. Manisty—You bought the Jhelum at Kurrachee and brought her down to Bombay for repairs?—A. Yes; I brought her down here in March.

Q. Did you have her thoroughly overhauled in Bombay?—A. Yes; I had her surveyed by the Government surveyors, Mr. McKinlay, the chief engineer of the dockyard, and Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, the master builder, as well as by Captain Blackmore.

Captain Carew—I wish to know if you had any additional strengthening for the vessels when you thought to run them in the south west monsoon.—A. No; I had no additional strength. I don't see it would be possible to make them stronger than they were. I think it would have been impossible to have put more strengthening in them.

Mr. Manisty—You have had some practical knowledge of ships and ship building?—A. Yes; I have been a number of years at sea, and for the last five or six years had the entire management of twenty ships and steamers, all of them iron. I was manager of the Iron Ship Company and also of the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company. I brought the Jhelum down from Kurrachee myself, and I was very much pleased with her qualities as a sea boat when I was coming down. We had a stiff north wester one night which was enough to make me see she was a good sea boat.

Captain Carew—That would scarcely test a vessel; she would be going before it. A strong north-wester going up the Persian Gulf and I would desire no stronger test of a vessel than that.

Mr. Shepherd then handed in a letter from Mr. Wood, superintendent of the steam flotilla, with respect to the build and strength of the Jhelum.

Mr. Manisty—Mr. Shepherd has put this letter in because there were some letters written from Broach some time ago stating that the sister steamers broke their backs and he got this letter to show that they were not so strong.

Captain Carew—I have never had a doubt in my mind that she was one of the strongest vessels as a river steamer that ever was put together.

Mr. Shepherd—The Jhelum has made frequent passages between Kotree and Kurrachee with 500 tons of cargo, and the distance in the open sea is 50 miles. With respect to the captain I specially selected him as a trustworthy man; I know him to be so.

Henry Jones was then examined by Mr. Manisty.

Mr. Manisty—You are in command of the Negotna?—A. Yes.

Q. And you took her for some months as a ferry boat between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur?—A. Yes.

Q. Making the trip from Bhownuggur and Gogo across to Broach, how did you find the mouth of the Nerbudda if you could not see the marks?—A. I was obliged to come in by soundings.

Q. Where do you make to get your soundings first to know where you are?—A. We must come to sight the high land to the north and then begin to take soundings, and work my way down by soundings till I find the tail of the bank.

Q. Then in bad weather is it a matter of difficulty to find your way in?—A. Yes, it is very bad. Captain Carew—What you mean to say is that if there were buoys there would not be so much difficulty?—A. Yes. Captain Carew—That would do away with the lead; but I suppose you could go in 500 times without any difficulty?—A. It is very difficult work; it is not safe without buoys in rough weather. Captain Carew—Of course it would be a great improvement no doubt; buoys placed at the mouth would be a great additional security, that is what you mean to convey?—A. Yes. Then we should not have to go into such a heavy sea to get soundings, nor have to go so near to the bank to get soundings if there were buoys there.

Mr. Manisty—And you say also you could keep in a position where the sea would not be so heavy?—A. Yes; that is what I mean by wishing to have buoys there.

Mr. Manisty—As it is you have to make a sharp turn in when you get to the tail of the bank—A. Yes.

The court then adjourned to the following day.

On the re-assembling of the court on Friday, Captain Blackmore, who had come up from Bombay on the previous evening, was examined. He confirmed his written report, and stated that in his opinion the cyclone which the Earl Canning and the Euphrates encountered would be felt on the morning of the 7th June in the Gulf of Cambay.

This concluded the proceedings. The judgment of the court is expected to be forwarded to Government in the early part of this week.

It is well known that in many parts of Ireland and Scotland the natives prefer their ragged dirty one-pound notes to the brightest sovereign. Indeed, the more soiled and worn the paper the better it is liked, the theory being that it must be genuine since it has passed through the hands of so many different people; had there been anything wrong with it it would have been discovered before. Sometimes a traveller in a secluded part of either country finds a difficulty in getting his gold accepted at all, and has to make an abatement of value to the amount of 6d. or 1s. The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday mentioned another instance of popular caprice and prejudice in regard to coinage. The Australian sovereign has a pale yellow look from its silver alloy, and is consequently distrusted in England, where people prefer the "red red gold" of the old songs. But in India, on the other hand, the Australian sovereign is most readily exchanged, because the old gold mohur of that country has exactly the same sort of alloy in it, and closely resembles it in appearance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RED-TAPE.

The curious geographical anomaly which places a little bit of Flintshire all by itself within the borders of Shropshire is reproduced on a smaller scale in Buckingham Palace where it appears the Secretary of State for War has jurisdiction over the guard-room only, while the rest of the building is under the control of the Commissioner of Works. A collision has just occurred between the two departments which supplies an amusing instance of red-tapeism. The ventilation in the guard-room being insufficient, the military authorities pierced six windows in the wall; but the outside belonging to the civil power, it promptly bricked them up as they were an injury to the façade. The consequence was that an immense amount of slow and creaking official machinery was set in motion, and the affair has finally come before the House of Commons. The exact limit of the tenant-right of the Horse Guards is certainly a case for counsel. If Mr. Layard can brick up windows which spoil the façade, he may build up doors for a similar reason and then he has only to cover up the skylights, and the guard will be smothered while the official correspondence is going on. Perhaps, however, as custom has established so clear a right of way through the door, the Secretary at War would be justified in throwing down at once any brickwork erected there.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHANGES IN MILITARY UNIFORM.

The announcement that it is intended to supersede the tight-fitting tunic of the British soldiers with a "Norfolk" coat will afford great satisfaction to the army. It is not merely that the tightness of the tunic is unfavourable to freedom and rapidity of movement, and that it is hot in summer and cold in winter, but this tightness prevents the soldier from altering the amount and thickness of his underclothing, and obliges him to wear exactly the same all the year round. What, we wonder, would a sailor's life be worth under these circumstances if he were not able when he desired it, to envelope himself in layers of jerseys, or to reduce his clothing to a single shirt? The "Norfolk jacket," having a band at the waist by which it can be drawn in to any tightness or let out, will permit of the soldier modifying his underclothing according to circumstances. Nor is it solely because of the superiority of the Norfolk coat to the tunic that we rejoice in this sensible and long-desired change, but because we are thus encouraged to hope that other dress reforms will follow. Perhaps some day we may get rid of the abominable trousers and take to knickerbockers and gaiters, or for cavalry boots and breeches; and we do not now altogether despair of witnessing the abolition of the stock. At any rate, we may well be grateful for the most important change in the main garment which is now proposed—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CAPE vs. THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir—Some time since there appeared in your paper an account of a dinner given at Suez to M. de Lesseps, the enterprising projector and indefatigable constructor of the Suez Canal, in which a Mr. Bartlett is stated to have said, on the authority of Captain Methven, that a clipper ship, ably commanded, would shorten her passage some forty days by adopting the Canal route in preference to that via the Cape. Now, knowing that Captain Methven is one of our first-class commanders, I can scarcely realize the fact that he could have originated any such idea. Ships of the class described are expected and generally manage to keep their passages to or from India within the hundred days: and how any one who has any knowledge of the subject can imagine for a moment that he can get home in sixty days by the other route, I am at a loss to imagine. Let me give a few facts in regard to the winds and weather prevailing on both sides of the journey—Red Sea and Mediterranean.

Commencing with the Red Sea, in the lower part (say) up to lat. 15° N., the wind is during the winter months southerly, and blows so strong that a ship would find great difficulty in working down, more especially from the Harnisl Islands to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the channel is much contracted, and does not give much room to work in. In the upper part the wind blows almost constantly from the N.W., and in the summer months it blows from that direction constantly and strong throughout the whole of the sea, and I do not hesitate to say that in those months it would be a good fast ship that could beat from the entrance of the Red Sea to Suez in from thirty to thirty-five days, and that could only be done by a ship well manned and easily worked. I think the fastest passage on record during these months was that of the Hon. Company's schooner Mari, which occupied twenty-eight days from Aden to Suez. She was a very smart vessel and commanded by one who had had considerable experience in Red Sea navigation. To beat up against these strong northerly winds, it is imperative that you work close in to the reefs on the Arabian side, more especially at night, at which time the wind in shore generally falls light, and there is a small drain of weatherly current which is of material assistance in working to windward. To show this;—I left Jeddah in March, bound to Suez, in a ship of twelve hundred tons, in company with a smart sailing barque of about half that tonnage. The first few days we were in company [illegible] fourth day, she was hull down. I then, instead of making the reefs at sunset, and standing off until midnight, as usual, worked close in it, being a bright moonlight night, tacking every hour; and the next day she was ten miles to leeward. With a large country crew this close working can be easily done (although requiring close attention), but with the small crews English deep-water ships carry at the present day, it would be almost impossible. I was on that occasion sixteen days fom Jeddah to Suez in a good medium clipper ship.

I will take a ship starting from Calcutta now (middle of July), and see what her probable passage to Suez would be. In this monsoon I think I am within bounds when I say that if she reached Bab-el-Mandeb in forty or forty-five days, she would do well; she has then the Red Sea (say) at least thirty days—already seventy days, and she would arrive in the Mediterranean about the end of September. I have not at hand Admiral Smyth's work on that sea; and not having been there for some fifteen years, I cannot exactly say from memory what winds would be experienced in that month: but, if I mistake not, westerly winds would be found to prevail. However, taking a favourable view of our imaginary ship's progress, we may give her twenty days to Gibraltar (I have known grain-laden ships over fifty). Upon arrival then, if the wind should happen to be westerly, she must stop, as no ship was ever beaten through the Straits against a westerly wind, and in all probability never will.

I have laid in Gibraltar, in August, I think, along with a fleet of some two or three hundred ships, a month, awaiting for a slant to get through, and some of them had been detained for twice that time, westerly winds of fifteen to twenty days' duration being by no means uncommon.

I find from an analysis of five years' observations of the winds prevailing at Gibraltar, that the wind was

Westerly ... ... on	191·9	days.
Easterly ... ... on	160·2	,,
Light and variable ... ... on	12·9	,,
	365·0	

So that during nearly two-thirds of the year a ship could not get through the Gut to the westward. I cannot think, therefore, that the Suez Canal route will ever be adopted by ships homeward-bound. Outward-bound, and leaving England in April and May, more specially if bound to Bombay, I think it might be adopted, although even then the saving of time would be small in comparison to the increased risk from navigating in narrow waters. I have never yet seen what the rates for ships using the Canal are likely to be; but I am afraid that they must be laid at too high a figure to render it worth while even for outward-bound ships, with a freight at thirty or thirty-five shillings, to make use of it, even if it *should* be found that a saving of time would result from its use.

Far be it for me to disparage Lesseps's great work. I have seen part of it, and must acknowledge that it is one of the wonders of the age, and shows what skill and energy, rightly applied, can accomplish, and it is a reflection upon us who so ridiculed the attempt at first, seeming to think that nothing in the shape of engineering could be executed without John Bull's assistance and counsel, that it is all but finished in spite of all our croaking and evil predictions. That it will prove a great engineering triumph, no one who has seen the works and the energetic way in which they are carried on, can doubt for a moment; whether it will pay as a commercial speculation, I much doubt.

The steamers put in the trade must be at least medium powered ones, or else the objections applying to sailing ships will almost equally apply to them.

I would wish in conclusion to call attention to another thing which, although unconnected with the subject of this letter, is, I think, worthy of notice. I hope that some of the lines of through steamers, which will no doubt, in course of time, be established, will take into consideration the claims of the numerous Europeans, who, coming out here with the impression derived from the eighteen-penny yellow-covered novels, where, when the hero and heroine are in the greatest distress, a rich uncle comes home with no liver to speak of, and several lakhs of rupees, just in time to die and render them happy for life, and who have unfortunately not found India the El Dorado that they were led to expect, and who would only too willingly return home if the heavy amount of passage money did not act as an insuperable barrier against their doing so. In the very height of the Australian gold fever in 1852-53, you could get (for a single man who did not mind roughing it a bit) a tolerably decent passage at from fourteen to sixteen pounds, including a fair allowance of provisions. Now, during the nine years I have spent in India, I can say—and I am sure the records of the District Charitable Society will substantiate my assertion—that I have seen more real distress amongst Europeans out here than ever I did at home—men capable, anxious, and willing to work, but unable to obtain it. In the Australian colonies a man does not lose caste by taking any employment, but he certainly does by getting in debt, and resorting to all sorts of shifts to make both ends meet, to which state too many are unfortunately reduced out here, and not always by any lapse on their part. On behalf of these I would urge that in a steamer running through a passage might be furnished for, say, at the outside two hundred rupees, and pay a reasonable profit, which sum many of them could muster who cannot begin to look at the high rate charged by the P. & O. I am aware that a tolerably cheap passage may be had round the Cape, but going round that way involves the loss of some three or four months' time, which to a poor man is a consideration. There are also many Europeans engaged in various branches of trade, &c., in India, who would be all the better for an occasional trip home, but whose salaries are at the present passage rates too small to enable them to save the necessary cash to do so; and to whose case the above remarks also apply.—Yours, &c.,

William Etienne Jackson.

Calcutta, July 10, 1869.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 18th February 1869.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

On the 14th of July Dr. Hewlett went home on medical certificate,—worn out alike in mind and body, he was compelled to seek in a more genial clime the rest that here was not to be obtained,—and on the 25th of that month I took over charge of his duties.

His reports on the organisation of the department have been so exhaustive, that for 1868 I shall now content myself with giving the results in the different branches.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

The registration of births has been retrogressive. During the year there have been 3,534, and 552 still-born—a total of 4,086, against 5,115 in 1867 and 5,904 in 1866.

The census of 1864—our only guide—gives the total number of females as 286,112, and of these there were 37·35 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 44—the nubile and child-bearing period; that is to say, out of 286,112 women there were 165,078 rather more than half, capable of bearing children, and but 4,086 births were recorded, a proportion of 1 to 40. The proportion of registered births to deaths being as 1 to 38·0. Results like these are somewhat disheartening, and the worst of it is there is no help for it; we can but hold our own, and wait.

Considering the proverbial carelessness of the native the deaths by violence have been wonderfully low:—

By Drowning	93
,, Poisoning	50
,, Hanging	4
,, ,, by law	2
,, Various other causes	150
	299

Let us hope the reports have included every casualty. The first and second of these modes are, in a measure, preventible, nor is the remedy, in either case impracticable:—

. . . .

The death-rate for the year, from all causes, though somewhat above that for 1867, is much below the decennial mean, but the table is still a reproach, for it shows 1,123 deaths from small-pox—a *preventible* disease.

Of the total number of deaths about one-third are returned as from *fever*, but it is the "t p" of the police sepoy, and there is no further clue to it. The number of respiratory affections that end fatally speak unmistakeably of impure air, and overcrowding, and more than half of the nervous disorders are in tiny infants from 1 to 15 days old. But saddest of all is the fact that nearly half of the deaths occur in those years when life is strongest. They sink and die from sheer want, not want of food, but from the absence of that little, that very little, that at these times nature asks for to help her in her efforts to restore. This is a sad picture. Infants dying of neglect, and that neglect almost a necessity. The pride of years stricken, and dying uncared [illegible] unknown. Preventible disease claiming its victims, [illegible] none to help them. The hidden pestilence still unheeded, because unseen. Indifference amongst the rich, apathy amongst the poor, everywhere filth, and more filthy habits.

During 1867 there was not much cholera, 111 persons died from it, and in November it had disappeared.

In 1868 there were 227 deaths, and of these 207 occurred in the last quarter, 43 in October, 63 in November, and 101 in December. You may remember, that, on its first appearance notices were posted up all over the island advising all people to use such ordinary precautions as were within their reach, and there were some who said that these notices were unnecessary, that they would frighten the people. It is true the speakers knew nothing whatever about the people; knew nothing of their condition, nor of their susceptibility, so their remarks were of no great value except as showing what a congenial soil for apathy is isolation. It matters little that the fears of a section were not aroused, but, for all that, the notices worked right well. Lime-washing and cleansing were carried on vigorously in places where we had asked for them, and asked in vain, and where we had no power to enforce them. Such means as were at our disposal were strained to the utmost—and, in justice to the ward inspectors—they one and all worked unremittingly. Medicines were distributed at numerous points throughout the town, and notices to this effect was everywhere beaten. As a general rule these medicines were received, but there were many instances were they were flatly refused—and, in the great majority of cases there was a marked unwillingness to avail themselves of the hospital. The only funds at my disposal were Rs. 1,000, and it is a consolation—a poor one—to know that all was done that could be done, but had more material aid been forthcoming how very much more might have been effected. I applied for it to the Government, and the Government sanctioned it, but, with the sanction, there it ended. I applied that two assistant surgeons might be at my disposal to work *with* me, but there were none available, and all I could get was a couple of hospital assistants who could barely write their names, more obstructive than useful, and with less proficiency than was necessary to establish confidence. God grant that the day is yet distant when the disease may again assume an epidemic form, for apart from local considerations it is a matter that would seriously affect both England and India. The Overland route would then include a quarantine, and as regards commerce, the telegram could scarcely supply the details now sent in advices, and invoices, and bills of lading.

Whilst on this subject I would ask one question—Were cholera to become more than sporadic, what [illegible] As far as I know there are none—literally none. The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital is already insufficient as regards accommodation; there are no temporary stations to which the sufferers might be brought for treatment, nor are there many buildings that could so be utilized—the danger is ever present, and it is cumulative—but the remedy is never thought of. It may be summed up in these five words:—*Pure water, and complete drainage.* Of the latter there is none, and of the former the supply is far too scanty. There are wells within my own cognisance of which, by analysis, the water is a positive source of disease. These wells are largely used, and it was from one of them, that a cholera-stricken locality drew its supply. From this well hundreds drew unrestrainedly, nor had I the power to prevent them. Within a few feet of it there was a Vehar main, and, though I begged the owner to get a hydrant fixed there, he refused, because, as he said, he would have to pay for it. He, knowing that the water was impure, was quite contented that his tenants, knowing nothing about it, should be dependant upon it.

Scavengering.

. . . .

	Rs.		
In 1868 the cost of collection [of refuse] was	1,94,609	7	5*
And the cost of despatch	1,37,000	12	0
	3,31,610	3	5

* Including cost of drain cleaning.

and the question that naturally arises is, cannot a reduction be made in this latter item?

For 1869 it is proposed to meet it with Rs. 60,000. Now deduct Rs. 400 a month for shunting, &c., and we have Rs. 55,200 for conveyance by rail. At the reduced rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per waggon this will allow the despatch of 8,832; but if we assume—and we may—that in 1869 there will be as much to be removed as in 1868 (15,991 waggons), there will remain 7,059 waggon loads to be got rid of—some 80,000 cart-loads. Can we do so by burning? I believe we can; and, with proper furnaces and sheds, I believe that almost the whole amount might be so disposed of.

In Madras they have one, and by report it answers well. In Kurrachee they have them, costing Rs. 200 each, and they answer their purpose; so the hope was not unreasonable that we too might have one or more to meet *our* requirements. The idea, having been started, was worked out by the Executive Engineer, and a furnace, costing over Rs. 5,000, was built at Camateepoora. On its being reported ready, I suggested that the first trial should be superintended by some one from the Engineer's Department, and Mr. Macdonald was sent.

The first trial was on the 2nd of December, when 144 cart-loads of ordinary refuse were deposited. The fires were lighted at 3 p.m. and were kept burning till 7 a.m. on the 5th—64 *hours*. Of the 144 cart-loads, 84 were consumed, and 60 were re-carted to the Flats and there burned.

The next trial was on December 8th, when 30 cart-loads were brought. The fires were lighted at 7 a.m., and on the following morning they were out. They had been burning for 26 *hours*, and of the 30 cart-loads, 12 were consumed and 18 re-carted.

The third trial was on the 15th, when 100 cart-loads were brought. Fires were lighted in all the furnaces, and kept burning till 7 a.m., when numbers 3 and 4 were put out by the engineer's order. The other two were kept burning till 10 a.m. on the 19th, when he said that no more of the refuse could be consumed. Twenty other cart-loads were then brought, and the fires were kept burning till 9 p.m. They had been alight for 100 *hours*, and of the 120 cart-loads, 71 had been consumed and 49 were re-carted.

In the first trial	84	cart-loads were burned in	64	hours.
,, second ,,	12	,, ,,	26	,,
,, third ,,	71	,, ,,	100	,,
,,	167	,, ,,	190	,,

Two hundred and ninety-four cart-loads of refuse were brought to the furnace. *One hundred and sixty-seven* were consumed, and *one hundred and twenty-seven* had to be again carted away.

Besides the practical failure in consumption, there was so much of inconvenience and nuisance to the neighbourhood, that, in justice to the residents, I was obliged to stop the trials; nor have they been resumed.

It is not for me to say *why* there should have been failure; but I know, to my regret, that there *was*, utter and complete. However, it is due to Mr. Russel Aitken to state that he admits having laboured under misapprehension as to the purpose that the furnace was to serve. It was wanted by me to consume ordinary street refuse, and so lessen the cost of its conveyance to Coorla; it took some weeks to erect, and then, when completed, I was met by the unwelcome announcement that it was only intended to burn *dry stable litter*. Whilst under construction, had I had an inkling that its use was to be so limited, I might have asked for an extension, but it was only after its first trial, and failure, that its purpose was declared. However, although it has cost some Rs. 5,000, and although it has failed, there is still a cause of congratulation—matters might have been worse.

There are four fire-places leading by a common flue to a single chimney, and I, in my ignorance, had four fires lighted. Finding that they would not act, I applied to Mr. Aitken, who wrote to say that the *four* fire-places had been built, so as to allow *two* to be under repair at one time, "but," he added, "if you want to burn four fires we will require *another chimney*." So we might have had *two*—like asses' ears—but thank Heaven, and Mr. Aitken, we have been spared that expense. Notwithstanding this miserable *fiasco*, I am still of opinion that the greater portion of our street refuse may be consumed by fire, and I hope ere long to lay before you a scheme to this end. The first cost will be great, but, if make-shifts be avoid-

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ed, the charges for maintenance should not be high, and we might utilize the product. There is no prospect of that happy day when there shall be no refuse, so, under the present system, there is the certainty of an annual charge—an enormous one—for conveyance to Coorla: and twenty years hence it would be the same. The advocates of utilization have a sufficient field for their experiments and capital in the *tumuli* now accumulated; so if these could be turned to account, and if another method of disposal be now adopted, the saving would be very great.

Amongst the so-called improvements there is one that, under its present aspects, is of such importance as affecting the public health that I cannot but allude to it. I mean the railway line now being carried across Back Bay. Throughout the Western world there is no city of the size of Bombay so ill-provided with open spaces to which, for recreation, its people may resort; nor in east nor west is there another where the advantages were originally greater. Along the whole length of the place, and directly to windward of it, there lies a strip of beach over which for 16 hours out of every 24 there blows a breeze fresh from the sea—balmy and soft—ever ready to replace by its healthy particles the noisome air of those crowded quarters where foul disease is ever lurking. This fair strip was a gift from Gold—and how has it been used? A part is still obstructed because it yields its moiety to the accursed Abkaree. Custom and ignorance have assigned a portion as a city's cemetery and now, across the remainder, the iron horse would interpose its grimy bulk. Than the present state of things there can be nothing more objectionable, for the one pleasure-ground of the place is well nigh destroyed; but that magic rod—the wand of power—may yet give a goodly recompense, and beyond the hated rail there may yet be given a similer gathering ground to that which, on this side, has so long existed.

The appended tables will show that there has been the same activity as last year in carrying on the daily routine, but it is to be regretted that in all the essential points noticed by Dr. Hewlett in his Report for 1867 there are the same grounds for entreaty, for warning, and for deprecation; there is the same astounding apathy on the part of the people to raise a finger for their own benefit; there is the seeming indifference on the part of house-owners as to the state of their property; the complete indifference, by occupants, as to immediate condition; and last, though not least, there is the want of power to enforce those sections of the Act that would in their turn enforce improvement and common cleanliness.

DRAIN CLEANING.

There has been no lack of vigilance in opening out and cleaning those apologies for drains.

The total length attended to in 1867 was 102·86 miles. This year 110·36 miles have been opened out and cleaned. It is not, I think, the proper work of scavengers to break up a main line of street, and go some 4 feet below its crown to reach the drain. They might *clean* it when opened, but they should have nothing to do with its being reached. Under existing arrangements the Health Department gangs having cleaned the drains, close them and relay the metal. The Engineer Department gangs follow in their wake, and, not satisfied with the way in which the street metal [illegible] replaced, they again turn it over, and send in a bill for doing it; so for each job two sets of men are employed and paid.

Under the contract system there were 53 drain carts; there are now 115, and working with them are 503 biggaries. 49,915 cart-loads of road-scrapings have been utilized throughout the town in filling up and levelling various low-lying patches. Though this branch is entirely under the direction of the Health Department, an inexplicable generosity relieves that department of all charges connected with it. It is debited to the Engineer's Department, and, remembering that the road-scrapings have their proportion of muck, but are not debited to scavengering, one is tempted to ask why should not drain-cleaning be debited to drainage? I admit that that term can scarcely be applied to the beggarly system that obtains, but as the coming scheme is still like Tanhauser's music—of the future—it is surely not unreasonable to ask that some of the funds may be applied to the maintenance of such drainage as exists in the present.

THE SUPERVISION.

[After giving the figures and other details in regard to the halalcore service during the year, the Health Officer proceeds—]

The duties of the ward inspectors are not, I think, properly appreciated; for a flippant, but fortunately anonymous, writer speaks of them as being "to supervise within their respective wards the cleanliness of the streets, and to report such houses as may appear to them to be dangerous as to structure." Now it is quite true that these are their duties; but they are the least part of them, unless we take street-cleaning in its most comprehensive phase, and then we shall get enough of it. What, then, are their duties? They are responsible for the musters of their biggaries, for the state of their stables, the condition of their cattle, their carts, and their plant—they are personally responsible for the sweeping and scraping of their streets, for the cleansing of court-yards and gullies, for the opening and closing of drains, and *for the attendance of the halalcores*. They see to the general condition of all property, public and private. They keep such forms as regulate their work, and they serve *notices and summonses*. This last may seem an easy matter, but in practice it is most perplexing. In the first place, there is identity of ownership to be established, and this is the difficulty. The ward registers are notoriously defective. Those in the Collector's Office are not infallible, and in both there still appear the names of those who years ago resigned with their lives the possibility o title, so it often happens that two or more trips to th head office are required before it can be determined upon whom a notice is to be served. There is then the report of com- domiciliary visit; and then if there be non-compliance, there is the summons. This requires service and support through the Police Court, so for each case there *must* be three visits, one for the preliminary notice, a second to report the result, and the third for the summons. Now there are nine Europern inspectors, and there were 4,107 notices and summonses; and as each necessitated three domiciliary visits, three attendances at office, one at the Police Court, and perhaps one to the Registry, it will be seen that this part of the work is not the lightest. It may be asked, if the inspectors do all this, what falls to Mr. Brunton, the Chief Superintendent? It would be hard to say what are his duties, but it would be harder to say what are not. What the pendulum is to the clock, what the fly-wheel is to machinery, so is Mr. Brunton to the Health Department, and what each inspector does for his own ward, he, in general terms, does for all. He visits each in succession, he receives all routine reports, he carries out all details, and he conducts all police cases. He has the entire confidence of those with whom he works, and is an honour to the Municipality. At the sweeping-sidings there is an European inspector. At this place, in shunting, &c., he is brought into daily contact with railway guards, drivers, and others, all Europeans, and with them a subordinate native would not be so likely to hold his own.

In the subordinate supervision there have been many changes, and I think the time has now arrived when the entire department may be remodelled.

In its fourth year of trial there is the experience of the past, and there is now some clue by which to estimate the requirements of the future.

The European inspectors occupy a most invidious position, for they wage a constant war with the wealthiest section of the community; and, to their credit be it said, the *one* charge against them is, that they are expensive items in the schedule. Admit it, they are; but does it necessarily follow that an article is needless because it is costly? Can work such as theirs be done without paying high for it? Every now and then there crops up the boast that Bombay is the second city in the British Empire, and the first in India as regards population, and let me ask is it possible that the sanitation of such a city can be other than costly? or is it likely that the *introduction* of the scheme could be effected without incurring expenses that will diminish as it progresses? So much for the European supervision, and there is little need to argue for the necessity of a corresponding native element; the only question is as to its amount, and, as I have already said, there have been considerable changes, and others are still in contemplation. They will be carried out gradually, but surely; and will perhaps be better than a reduction sudden and ill-considered. For it has been well said, that, as a nation, we never act vigorously till we are frightened; and then, just because we are frightened, we act in passion and in ignorance, and, therefore, we act imperfectly and ill, and often timidly as well; for there is no real courage or resolution in a frightened nation or frightened man so wrote a pen in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and it would almost seem as though it had been intended for ourselves.

Remember, says Dr. Dalton, that a people long accustomed to order their lives—each individual in his own way, without reference to those about him—cannot all at once be brought to see the benefit of a measure which shall subordinate personal advantage to the general good. To any measure of the sort the people must be educated, they must be led by their own observation to believe in it. They must be given time from step to step to see in what direction the work is tending, and to discern that in the end each individual will enjoy far greater benefits when all shall so live as to contribute to the public welfare. Nor must it be forgotten that here the difficulty is enhanced by all the corrupt practices of a corrupted religion. We have here to devise measures for a people who, in the mass, consider a public street as a bathing-place for themselves, and a public necessary for their children; we have to combat the prejudice that prefers to drink the putrid water of a so-called holy tank to that from a Vehar pipe; and at every turn we are beset by similar difficulties.

I have now gone through the various branches of that growth, "The Health Department," and have shown briefly the work done by each.

There is a belief abroad that the general organisation is on a scale of unwonted extravagance, but in dealing with so vital a matter as the sanitation of a city there *can* be no extravagance, provided always there be a balance between outlay and accruing benefits; if the necessities of a city demand a certain working power, and the cost of that power be greater than that portion of the city's revenues set aside to meet it, no policy could be more injurious—and in the end more expensive—than to lessen the power whilst the necessity that demands it be undiminished. Better will it be to cast about for some scheme by which the apportionment may be augmented, and so improve the power gradually, that there may be but a minimum of waste. Even yet, be it remembered, we are, so to speak, working in the dark, for but lately has the necessity for sanitation been recognized; until very lately no one knew what amount of refuse there was for removal, the night-soil lay broadcast in every quarter, and the drains were utterly neglected. It was for this state of things that a remedy was required, and is it surprising that the cost should be great? It was the failure of the contract system that necessitated the change to the departmental, and if there be a seeming disproportion between the supervision and the work, it is mainly owing to two causes—one is the clumsiness of the machinery; the other, and the more serious, is the seemingly ineradicable untrustiness of the lower order of natives. You must have a watch upon your workpeople, and a watch upon their watchers. A vast difference is there between the work here, and that upon a public works bridge or a railway cutting. There your gangs are concentrated, and the eye takes them in at a glance; but here how different. Here they are scattered through streets and lanes, through passages and gullies, through courts and compounds, seldom in sight, and always exposed to temptation. The very nature of the work affords such facilities for breach of trust, and the interests of caste and class are so inseparable, that for trust we turn almost involuntarily to that alien race that, by the accidents of birth and training, have no common cause with the majority of the masses. To the European there is but one channel of collusion, cupidity, but to the native there is the innate love of extortion under the protecting ægis of that mystery, *the sircar*; there are the subtle influences of caste and religion, and there are the natural ties of relationship: so, as there *must* be supervision, it is cheaper in the long run to seek it from those who are least subject to influences that would tend to render it ineffective. It is for this reason that the ward inspectors of the Health Department are Europeans. Would you dispense with them and put natives into their place? It is easy to make the suggestion, but where are they to be found?—men of sufficient probity and position, regardless of caste, regardless of creed, who ignore relationship, and are ignorant of dustoorie—where are these men to be found? To expect all this is to expect them to be more than human. We have had one notable example of the *economy* of native supervision, and God forbid that it should be repeated. God forbid too, that I should be held as hinting that amongst them there are none to the full as good as Europeans. There are many; but does experience teach us that native subordinates, beset at every turn by temptations to which the European cannot be exposed, pass scatchless through the ordeal? But little knowledge of the work is needed to predict that that will be a sad day for the native town when its sanitary inspection is handed over to native inspectors. When you can blot out bigotry and stifle superstition; when you can break up caste and alter the habits and feelings that have been the growth of ages, then, but not till then, may you safely dispense with the European element.—I have, &c.,

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDICES TO THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.)

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Poona, 22nd June, 1866.

We have just received from you a telegraph about the Bombay Bank. I enclose a copy of it, and of our reply, for easy reference.

You ought ere this to have received a great mass of official papers about the bank, and my letter of the 15th will have briefly stated how we stand, and what are my own views.

I really do not know what more we can send you, but if you will specify the information you require it shall be sent.

You can have daily returns of the bank's state, such as we ourselves receive by post.

But reaching you by post at least a week or more after date, they will be of no practical use to enable you to advise, assist, or control our bank management. A run would have broken the bank, or been successfully met, before the latter was half way to you.

You say, "Send us such information as can be sent by telegram." We have tried daily telegrams from the bank to wherever I happened to be, and the delays and mistakes were so numerous that we gave it up. They would, of course, be multiplied greatly over such a long line as that to Simla. There was, besides, the invariable risk of mischief from sending such information by open telegram. This, of course, and the mistakes, might have been avoided by using the cipher telegram, but the use of cipher telegrams is a serious addition to lines already so much overtasked.

I would note in passing that the inefficiency and uncertainty of our telegraph is a very serious aggravation of our commercial difficulties.

But I would beg you to consider whether any telegraphic information, even if ever so full, accurate, and punctual, can enable you usefully to control and advise, or even to assist, except on suggestions sent hence?

Even if you got daily by telegraph a statement as full as the weekly published return, what would it tell you of information useful for the bank's daily management?

I need hardly tell you the important questions of daily management do not brook many hours' delay, and many of the data on which they are decided can hardly be adequately given in writing. Practically all such questions are dealt with either at the daily meeting of the chairman and secretary or a board meeting, and the discussion is mainly oral.

I really believe that there is little or nothing which Government can do either here, or at Simla, or Calcutta, or in London, except to keep a balance as large as possible in the bank's hands, and to abstain from interference as much as possible, except at the bank's request.

I believe this will be quite sufficient to keep the bank safe, for we have got in all our revenue for the past season, and our treasuries are, at this time of the year, always at their fullest. We can support the bank by simply not withdrawing our deposits, for which we have no immediate use.

But, as I told you in my last letter, what the bank has to fear is not what the Government may do here on the spot, but what may be done by any one of the many people who have more or less to say to your Account, Finance, or Currency Departments here, at Simla, in Calcutta, or in London.

If orders are telegraphed, as has, I am told, been frequently done, from Simla or Calcutta, in the name of the Government of India, without notice to us or any one else, to transfer large sums of many lacs of rupees from the Government reserve in the bank's hands to the Currency Department in the Mint, any [illegible] this. We have occasionally interfered, to stay compliance with orders of this kind, but, with the present system, the mischief may any day be done before we have time to hear or interfere.

As for practical suggestions to prevent evil for the present time, I can only advise that you should enjoin on your Finance and Account and Currency Departments, both at Simla and Calcutta, to issue no orders of importance to their representatives at Bombay, especially regarding the movement of cash or funds, without previous reference to the local Government, or at all events to send their orders through us.

As a permanent arrangement, as I have before submitted, the head quarters of all these departments ought to be here, and I would earnestly commend this change to your consideration before some serious calamity happens, consequent on the distance and multiplicity of controlling and influencing authorities.

Whether at Simla or Calcutta they are as far from Bombay as London is from Naples, or Paris from Memel, and the means of communication are in India so much more tedious and uncertain as in effect to double the European distance. Just imagine a Neapolitan bank controlled from London, or, to make the comparison clearer, a Liverpool or Glasgow bank controlled from Naples.

We got a telegram from the Secretary of State a few days ago, opening a small credit on behalf of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Pairs and to-day another, rather mutilated in transit, which, as far as I can make out, authorizes us to advance 90 per cent. on Government securities deposited with the Secretary of State. You shall have a copy as soon as we have got all the correction we can obtain from Kurrachee. I mention this to show you that we may have large and expected demands on us.

The bank return yesterday showed a slight improvement in deposits, but very serious fears are entertained both for Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's sons and Premchund Roychund. The failure of the former would imply ruin to half the Parsee, and the latter to half the Bania community, and every exertion is being made by their friends, European and native, to tide them over, but, unless cotton rises, I fear both must go.

Extract from Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Bombay, 10th December, 1866.

I send with this, for ready reference, some papers about our bank. I really do not know what more we could send. The story is a very cear and simple one. Having doubled their capital, the bank directors ran a race with others as reckless as themselves, in bidding for custom, and lent out their money on bad security, and no security at all. They had a rash and incompetent secretary (Blair), and the Accountant General (Birch), to whom we should naturally have looked for advice or warning, was chairman, and gave us no notice whatever of anything calling for notice or check. Partly from failing health, and partly from his equivocal and anomalous position—nominally the servant of the local Government but really looking mainly to the Government of India as his immediate masters—he kept aloof from us very much, and left us, to return to England, as did Blair, without a word of warning. The crash came, and found the bank with a safe full of securities which have turned out hardly worth the paper they are written on, some of them, indeed, worse than worthless, for their possession has rendered the bank liable for calls.

Since Blair and Birch went, and since our attention was directed to the bank's affairs, I believe the directors have honestly, and not unwisely, done their best to get out of the mess the bank was in. They have lost half their capital, and have asked leave to write it off. All the directors are changed, and they have just sent for Mr. John Stuart, an old secretary, who managed the bank with great prudence for many years. I really do not know what more can be done.

I would have urged making a public example of the men who did all the mischief, but, in the midst of all the distress they have caused, I have not yet heard any imputation on their good faith. They made ducks and drakes of the bank's money, as they did with their own and their friends', but when almost every considerable trader and money-lender, individuals and firms alike, has done the same, with very few exceptions, and when nothing worse than sharing the prevalent rashness and folly is imputed, I do not see the use of prosecution for the punishment of folly.

But if any further inquest is to be held, I think you had better send some one quite unconnected with Bombay, or even India, to make it. Any further inquiry we could make here, and, I believe, any you could have made by people from Calcutta or Madras, would do nothing but tell us what is already known, and be no more productive of practical good than an inquiry into the South Sea Bubble.

Telegram from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India, dated 22nd February, 1867.

This Government requests immediate answer, by clear line telegram, to letter regarding renewal of agreement with Bank of Bombay, as recommended by this Government.

Extract from a Letter (private) to Sir J. Lawrence.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1867.

I had for some weeks been rejoicing in the sense of security regarding bank affairs which was imparted by the return of our old and trusted secretary, Mr. John Stuart, when I received, yesterday afternoon, quite unexpectedly intelligence of a steady run, which had for some days been preceded by a gradual withdrawal of deposits, amounting altogether to about a crore in ten days.

With my colleagues, Messrs. Ellis, and Erskine, I met Mr. Stuart and the Government directors (Messrs. C. Chapman and Norman) in the evening, and the result was my telegram to you in part cipher.

Besides the withdrawals usual for trading purposes about this time, it seems that confident rumours, founded on supposed telegrams from Calcutta, were in circulation to the effect that you had decided against renewing the agreement with this bank, which was thereupon to shut its doors, even if it reopened them under another constitution. These rumours were much aggravated in effect by the persistent misrepresentations of the *Friend of India* whose utterances are always believed by the unofficial public here to have more or less an official foundation, and by the supposed intention of the Bank of Bengal, after opening branches in the Central Provinces and the Punjab, to open one in Bombay. Mr. Stuart, however, believed the alleged telegrams to be simply fictions, invented by those who wished to "bear" the bank shares. They had varied Rs. 300 in a few days.

He agreed with the Government directors, that an authoritative contradiction of the rumour would restore confidence; but this contradiction we could not give without previous reference to you, hence my telegram.

Your answer will, I hope, enable us to restore confidence. I feel great trust in Mr. Stuart. He is one of the same sound school as Mr. George Dickson, and has quite sufficient ability, combined with firmness and honesty, to do all that is possible to retrieve past errors, and I hope you will have less anxiety about our bank than we have had of late.

But your Financial Member of Government, and all your financial advisers, ought, I would respectfully submit, to know more of this very sensitive money market than they do. The place is now as big as two Glasgows. Lyons and Marseilles rolled into one would hardly equal it in either population or trade, and it is daily growing at a rate I have never seen equalled; while the *Friend* is singing dirges over its ruin, and while many of its great traders are ruined, and more embarrassed, I have never seen the ordinary trade and movement of Bombay so brisk. There are few better tests than private building, and while a few of the would-be palaces are standing still, there is quite as much private building of houses, from hucksters' shops up to houses worth £20,000, as during the American war; and there are many signs that the briskness is that of a sound trade.

How much of all this, of its springs and effects, Mr. Massey and your other Ministers know, you can tell better than I can. I only know that I can hear of no inquiries from Calcutta addressed to our Government or bank officials, nor our Chamber of Commerce, or great mercantile houses, so that any information before you is likely to be to a great extent second-hand.

I wish you would come and see and judge for yourself.

We are a little better off for houses in Poona than when Maine was here, and had I been remaining I would have engaged to put you up, so that you and your family would not have complained of bad accommodation from June to November in Poona, or from November to March here.

April to June are still difficulties for a very large Court like yours. We have plenty of good climate for an Indian hot season at Matheran, Egutpoora, Khandalla, within five hours of Bombay, and better still, 24 hours further off, at Mahableshwur, but very rough accommodation.

But I would have engaged to put up Mr. Massey very comfortably for the whole year, or as long as he could stay; and I think there is much to be learnt in Bombay which he will hardly see elsewhere.

However, I fear I shall be able to do little to further such plans, except by distant advice, which a year hence will be growing obsolete; though old or new it is always at your command, as I hope you need no assurance from me.

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Bombay, 1st March, 1867.

What has been done to support the Bank of Bombay since I wrote to you on the 23rd February you will have learnt from our official telegrams and letters. The run which had commenced has been stopped, but the bank is not in a position to do any effectual business. It may last for the next twelve months as it has done for the twelve months past, propped up by Government and by others who are aware how much mischief might follow its failure. But a working, useful bank it cannot be unless it be entirely reconstructed. This is the opinion of Mr. John Stuart, the old secretary, who, after several weeks trying to put life into it, is obliged to confess that the attempt is hopeless without a reconstitution, or a call on the shareholders, which, just at present, is out of the question.

Under these circumstances, the directors have proposed to make overtures to the Bank of Bengal to take over the business of the bank, and its recoverable capital, and to become, in fact, a branch of the Bank of Bengal. I confess I do not see any other solution of the difficulty, which is not open to greater objections. The directors of the two banks will, of course, discuss the terms of any amalgamation. All the people here desire is to know, if possible before the 12th, when they have a meeting of shareholders, whether the proposal is approved by the Government of India.

Mr. Erskine has doubts of the sound policy of a single State Bank for all India, which will be the probable result, but he sees no alternative.

My other colleagues agree with the directors.

MISS CARPENTER.

MISS CARPENTER has delivered an address on Industrial Schools in Dublin, at the residence of Sir Walter Crofton, where persons interested in the subject assembled. She spoke of the Reformatory Act of 1854 as the Magna Charta of the children of these countries. But she and others denied that children in a state of what [illegible] should not be com- [illegible] obtaining industrial and reformatory training. They were anxious for industrial schools as well as reformatories. To work such schools there must be the power of legal detention. Miss Carpenter explained the operation of the industrial schools system in England, there were now more industrial schools than reformatory schools in that country. They attached great importance to having a ship industrial school. Sir Walter Crofton, at the close of Miss Carpenter's address, expressed his opinion that the best form of industrial school for Ireland would be a ship industrial school at Howth or Kingstown.

A NEW REVOLVER.

THE Colt's Fire Arms Company are now manufacturing a new pistol for use of metallic central-fire cartridges, which, while possessing all the good qualities of the original well-known Colt's revolver, does away with nipples and the use of caps, and is also provided with an ingenious extracting apparatus, consisting in the simple addition of a cylinder or ring at the rear of the chamber, capable, by a rotatory motion, of being put to the firing or extracting point. By the use of this extractor, in simply snapping off the pistol, either a full or empty shell is promptly expelled. In addition to this, the pistol is so made that the chamber and extractor can be removed, and a cartridge-filling apparatus of great simplicity put in use, when the shells that have been already used can be re-charged. The advantages thus obtained may be briefly summarised as follows:—1st. Rapidity and facility of loading, and of either expelling the empty shells, or of extracting the charge. 2nd. That the shells used are capable of constant re-use. 3rd. And a most important advantage is, that the Colt's nipple revolvers as now in use in the army and navy can be converted to the new pattern at a cost trifling as compared to the re-arming of the forces.

THE KIRGHIZ REBELLION.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE Kirghiz rebellion still daefiesll the efforts of the Russian Government to subdue it. A letter from Orenburg, published in the *Goloss* of the 16th inst., says that great alarm prevails in that town in consequence of the receipt of several telegrams from the commandants of the principal forts in the district, stating that a large body of Kirghiz were advancing to attack them from the sandy waste known as "the great Barsoukis." No traveller now dares to cross the steppe, and the Ambassador of Khokand, who has just arrived at Orenburg from his mission to St. Petersburg, is to proceed on his jurney *via* Omsk, in Siberia, in order to avoid the dangers of the direct route. Numberless caravans have been attacked and plundered on the steppe by the Kirghiz, and one of them, conveying property to the value of 35,000 roubles (£5,000), has entirely disappeared. Strong reinforcements of Cossacks and recruits, originally destined for service in Turkistan, have been despatched by forced marches to Orenburg, where they are to be placed under the command of General Kondratieff, and held i[illegible] to proceed to the field against the rebels. The authorities chiefly rely, however, on the assistance of the celebrated Kirghiz chief, Iset Kutebareff, to enable them thoroughly to crush the rebellion. Iset has often been described by English and French writers on Central Asia as a national hero fighting for the independence of his countrymen, but the Polish traveller Zaleski, who has lived for several years among the Kirghiz, shows in a recent work that he was nothing more than a rather daring and skilful robber chief whose predatory achievements gave him a certain reputation on the steppe, and that Vambéry is mistaken in supposing that he had any political influence. His first achievement was to steal nine horses from a Russian fortress on the Irghiz, and he continued his depredations on the Russian authorities, until the latter determined to use him for their own purposes. He was invited to St. Petersburg, and M. Zaleski relates that on his return he expressed great surprise at the clemency of the Emperor. "He is a fool," he said. "If I had a man in my power who had played me as many tricks as I have played him, I should have cut his throat; and he not only sends me back unarmed, but gives me a silver teapot." This, however, was not the only result of his visit to the capital. He obtained a sort of roving commission from the Government to protect the Kirghiz frontier, and has been repeatedly employed with his band of marauders in keeping down the rebellious tendencies of his countrymen. In this he has been so successful that his services have again been called into requisition, and valuable presents have been sent him in order to stimulate his zeal.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

EVIDENCE ON SPIRITUALISM.

MR. HOME EXAMINED.

ON Tuesday night (June 22) the Committee of the London Dialectical Society met at 4, Fitzroy-square, to resume their investigations into the subject of spiritual phenomena. In the absence of Dr. Edmunds the chair was taken by Mr. Jaffray. He said that after the evidence taken at this meeting he believed the committee would adjourn until the autumn, and would then present a report as to the inquiry which had so long occupied their time. At the suggestion of Dr. Edmunds, who arrived shortly after the meeting began, and took the chair, Mr. Home, the celebrated medium, was asked to favour the committee with results of his experience.

Mr. Home, on taking a seat at the table around which the committee and visitors sat, said that he was the last person who ought to give evidence, inasmuch as phenomena occurred through him unconsciously to himself, and were better known to other persons who had seen them. There were seven or eight persons present who had seen those manifestations.

The Chairman—Will you state to the committee the conditions you find it necessary to observe? Mr. Home—That is just the peculiarity; you never can tell. I have had séances with persons several times, and had no phenomena. At other times, when the same persons have been in the room together there have been spontaneous manifestations. Sometimes when I have been sleeping in a house, manifestations have occurred in another room. I am a nervous man, and in very early life second sight was developed in me. I am a Scotchman, and that is a belief with us. I am not an imaginative man. I am sceptical. Living the life I do of excitement, my mind must become harassed if I were to dwell upon these subjects. In order to distract my mind I go to theatres, concerts, and do anything to change my attention as much as possible.

The Chairman—Will you favour us by stating the external physical manfestations you have witnessed such as the lifting of tables, chairs, or persons, or any physical objects you have witnessed—the most remarkable and most illustrative you can recollect? It has been stated that you always go into a trance. Mr. Home—Certain manifestations occur only in a trance. There are times when I am awakened even out of a sound sleep by a presence in my room, and then the spirit will tell me what is doing at a distance. I write it down at the time, and it invariably proves correct. The only thing I can explain about a trance is that I have always felt it necessary for the people about me to be in a harmonious condition. Then I become like one in a dream, and then comes a dizzy sensation, and I forget everything. When I wake, it is sometimes with the utmost difficulty that I get the blood to circulate. I never know what occurs in a trance. Indeed I am sceptical as to what people tell me I have said while in that state. It is unpleasant to me. I always request those present with me during a trance to say nothing to me when I awake as it is unpleasant.

Mr. J. H. Levy—What do you mean by persons being harmonious? Mr. Home—I cannot tell anything more than that on going into a drawing-room I sometimes feel at home at once; and at another time you go in when two or three persons are there, and you do not feel at home. It is nothing more than that.

The Chairman—The test is a feeling of repose? Mr. Home—Yes, I have had manifestations when I have been ill and feverish. No physical condition produces or prevents them.

A member asked whether any influence is exercised by scepticism.

Mr. Home—No; but certain personal atmospheres have an antagonism. There are certain people whom I should not care about knowing and meeting in a drawing-room.

Mr. Dyte—Have sexes any influence of sympathy or antipathy? Mr. Home—Not the slightest.

Mr. Levy—Are there any particularly fitting persons for mediums? Mr. Home—I have usually found nervous persons, or those in ill-health, the best.

A member asked whether the development of mediumistic powers has any effect on the general health.

Mr. Home—When I was born I was never expected to live. At the age of six I was not able to walk. I have gone through much excitement. It is a drain upon the physical system. I have been given over by doctors several times. The spirits told me I should get better. It is true, in the law suit with Mrs. Lyon, I had congestion of the brain. I was paralysed; my memory left me. They told me I would get well again, and I have done.

Mr. Atkinson asked witness the difference between manifestations in and out of trance? Mr. Home—In a trance I see spirits connected with persons present. Those spirits take possession of me; my voice is like theirs. I have a particularly mobile face, as you may see, and I sometimes take a sort of identity with the spirits who are in communication with me.

Mr. Atkinson—Is that when you move in air? Mr. Home—No; I am most frequently in the air when I am awake. When I am in a trance I frequently take a live coal in my hand. I was sceptical on that point, and on taking one in my hand when awake I burnt a blister. I have never been mesmerised, and cannot mesmerise. I have an exceedingly soothing power, an exceedingly gentle way of approaching any one, whether well or ill, and they like to have me near them. I may say I am exceedingly sick after manifestations. (Witness related that while in Paris he saw the figure of his brother, then in the Arctic regions. He saw his hands and feet fall off. Six months afterwards tidings came of his having been found dead on the ice, his hands and feet having fallen off through the effects of scurvy.)

[illegible] cumstances happening in the presence of Mrs. Trollope? Mr. Home—I stayed in Mrs. Trollope's house at Florence.

Mr. Coleman—No; I mean at Ealing? Mr. Home—I do not remember.

Mr. Coleman said he had read a letter from Mrs. Trollope, in which she said she received almost daily evidence of the presence of the spirits of her family, more particularly of her children. He also remembered seeing Mr. Home, while at his house, lifted from his seat, carried into an adjoining room, brought back again, and laid on the table. Mr. Home knew he was so, because he asked for a pencil and wrote on the ceiling.

Mr. Home—Yes, I recollect that perfectly. In the houses of several people I remember constantly being lifted. On one occasion I was staying at the Chateau of Madame d'Osta. I was then half a foot in the air. The movement was so gentle that I had not observed it in the least. I stepped back to the table to see if it would occur when I was standing. It did occur. The room was longer than this, and I was carried to the end of the room. The Count de Beaumont, one of the senators, was staying there. I had evening dress shoes on. He took hold of the shoes when I was in the air; they remained in his hand, and I was carried up. On the next Sunday evening Lord Adair was told to hold flowers outside a window; we saw the flowers brought into the room where we were. The Master of Lindsay was present as well as Lord Adair. Instead of my body being lifted, the flowers were taken from one window to another.

The Chairman—Would you tell us something about the elongations and levitations? Mr. Home—I can tell you that they have only occurred in a light room—never in a darkened room.

A Member—What is the extent? Mr. Home—One measured on the wall was eight inches. A man was standing holding my feet. In one case I was laid on the floor, and Lord Adair had hold of my head, and the Master of Lindsay of my feet.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Home said elongations were not confined to his legs, but he seemed to grow very much from the waist. He had seen a table lifted into the air, with eight men standing on it, when there were only other two or three persons in the room. He had seen the window open and shut at a distance of seven or eight feet from them. He had seen curtains drawn aside, and in some cases had seen objects carried over thei[illegible]. In the house of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall he h[illegible]ble go up so high in the air that they co[illegible]. He had seen a pencil lifted by a ha[illegible] and write—that was a fact that was pri[illegible] years ago as occurring in the presence of [illegible] Emperor Napoleon.

A Member—Did he see it? Mr. Home—He did. We were in a large room, in the Salon de Louis Quatorze. The Empress and Emperor were present. I am now telling the story as I heard the Emperor tell it. A table was moved—then a hand was seen to come. It was a very beautifully formed hand. There were pencils on the table. It lifted, not the one next it, but one on the far side. We heard the sound of writing, and saw it writing on fine note-paper. The hand passed before me and went to the Emperor, and he kissed the hand. It went to the Empress; she withdrew from its touch, and the hand followed her. The Emperor said, "Do not be frightened;" and she kissed it too. It was disappearing. I said I would like to kiss it. The hand seemed to be like a person thinking, and as if it were saying "Why should I?" It came back to me. It had written the word Napoleon, and it remains written now.

Mr. Levy—Did you feel it as if it were a physical hand? Mr. Home—Yes; it was as much a material hand seemingly as my hand is now. The writing was an autograph of the Emperor Napoleon I., who had an exceedingly beautiful hand.

Mr Dyte asked Mr. Home if he knew of levitation in any one beside himself. He said, "Yes; in Mr. Gordon, an American."

Mr. Home then related that a short time ago, in the house of Mr. Ballantine, a smelling-bottle on the table began to tremble, as if some one with a very shaky hand had taken hold of it, and then it began to spin round on the table; it span a minute at least. There were three witnesses who saw that. He asked a lady present if she had the smelling-bottle with her. She said she had not. Mr. Home further stated that he went into a trance immediately afterwards, and told them that a spirit named James was present. He was told afterwards that Mr. James had a very shaky hand. In further examination he said that the Emperor of Russia, as well as the Emperor Napoleon, had seen hands, and had taken hold of them, when they seemed to float away into thin air. He had never seen material substances brought into a room when the doors and window were closed. He had seen flowers brought in from a parterre, but the spirits always asked for the window to be open. When other witnesses were present they had seen heads. One witness would testify to having seen heads in her lap at night. They were luminous; he had seen quite a glow from them.

A Member—Do you know of any communication from the Emperor Napoleon I. to the present Emperor? Mr. Home—That I could not answer. I can only tell that which the Emperor tells himself. The hand was like alabaster. He had not seen the hand from the box of the Davenport Brothers. Could not say how these hands were formed. That was theory; they had come there for fact.

Mr. Jaffray asked if Mr. Home could give any information as to the state and condition of departed human beings. Mr. Home said that his information led him to the opinion that precisely as we go to sleep here so we awake in the other world—Wesleyans were Wesleyans, Swedenborgians were Swedenborgians, Mahometans were Mahometans.

Mr. Dyte—As to future rewards and punishments?—Mr. Home said that bad spirits see the continuous results of the wrong they have done and in some instances have endeavoured to repair it by declaring where concealed papers were. He believed that spirits retained their personal identity, and that a person with cropped hair would appear cropped though he never saw a gaol-bird. He believed they entered on a higher state after that. Had seen them in full bodily form, but had never seen the spirits of living persons. Asked by Mr. Levy if he had seen the spirit of a dog or any of the lower animals, he said he had seen certain things connected with animal life, but he could not tell whether it was a spirit or a picture of the imagination. Had seen birds but not fishes. Had seen the spirit of a flower. Had seen a bottle disappear.

The Chairman—Was it a brandy bottle? (Laughter). Mr. Home (warmly)—I object to answer any question which may be put in a ridiculous manner in the newspapers to-morrow. I am a poor man, getting my living by readings. I come here before sensible men and women who are investigating a subject of the greatest importance to mankind. It is either a gigantic imposture or worthy of the deepest inquiry. (Cheers).

The Chairman—I wanted to know what kind of a bottle it was. Mr. Home—We understand that, but people outside do not.

The Chairman said, if that were so, he hoped the gentlemen of the press would not take down the question. Was it a water or a brandy bottle? Mr. Home—The bottle had an identity and form. I believe it was a water bottle. The flower, Mr. Home said, was of an order which was not known. At his suggestion, Mrs. Cox, of Jermyn-street, who, he said, had known him fourteen years, gave evidence. This lady said she had seen Mr. Home gradually rise in the air, and with a pencil make a cross on the ceiling. She had felt the spirit form of her baby, and had once seen another form, but could not describe it. She was cured of an acute pain in the side by the touch of a spirit hand and the application of a decoction of hops. The Countess of De Pomar said she had seen a lady while in a trance take a live coal in her hand without being burnt. Mr. Damrain, in the course of a long examination, said he was not a medium, but had been in the presence of a hundred mediums, at two hundred séances, and had in his library 500 volumes on Spiritualism. From the information thus acquired, he gave it as his opinion that there are marriages in the spiritual between opposite sexes, but no spiritual children. There is spiritual fruit—nourishment in the atmosphere. Spiritual boys go to school, and continue to grow until 35; old men return to that age; painters paint with spiritual pigments; mechanics make spiritual tables. Had known spirits tell lies, but never found a medium to be an impostor.

Mr. Glover, who followed, declared his firm belief that inasmuch as spirits deny the Divinity of Christ the manifestations are made by, and appearances simulated by, the devil for his own wicked purposes.

Mr. Home, interposing, said he was convinced that the manifestations produced through this medium were from his own mind and were not external manifestations.

This concluded the proceedings.

—Daily Telegraph.

DEPORTMENT; BY A COUNTESS.*

WHEN an enterprising publisher conceived that a code of good manners would be popular among many who desire to get into society, it was a happy thought on his part to catch a countess to edit the work. We can only regret for the sake of students that the countess has hidden her name in a little blaze of printer's stars, for books of this kind are immensely relished by the middle classes when the oracle who addresses them is a recognized leader of fashion. In order as far as possible to assist an industrious admirer of the peerage in attempting to raise the veil which the Countess of Eight Asterisks chooses to wear on this occasion, we call attention to the representative number under which she conceals her title. Bearing it in mind, and travelling through the pages of Debrett, we have no doubt a searcher would be satisfied that the role of Chesterfield has been taken up by a lady of of qualified position for the task, and not by a member of that vague aristocratic circle which supplies the *London Journal* with its tales of gentility and murder.

The introductory portion of the treatise is of a profoundly literary character. Mr. Thackeray, the Poet Laureate, and Professor Huxley are severally quoted as to the best means of training for the complete acquisition of politeness. From this we get to "the arrangement of a lady's house and the management of servants," in which the virtue of tolerance is inculcated, and some sensible views are closed up by a piece of scriptural tapestry relative to the model wife. Instructions in morning calls, cards, and letters of introduction will be serviceable to boobies, inasmuch as they are of a conveniently definite kind; but one does not learn much from being told that "no one would resent a little exclusive politeness to a duke, a nonagenarian, or a Victor Hugo." We are reminded that slang scandal, puns, religion, proverbs, arguments, and compliments should never find a place in modern conversation. Glum looks are also forbidden, and no gentleman should be guilty of classical quotations in the presence of ladies without apologizing for himself and Horace. The turf, 'Change, and the farm are not elegant topics either. Don't talk of art or literature unless you are old enough, 'ware anecdotes, and be cautious how you address people of rank. If you meet the Prince of Wales, for instance, remember he is only spoken to as "Sir," and the Queen as "Madam," by those who converse with the Royal family. Should you stumble across an author anywhere, talk to him about his forthcoming book. Having furnished the topic, you need only listen, and you are thought not only agreeable, but thoroughly sensible, amiable, and well informed." Mothers of children, and those who paint pictures, are as interested in the products of their own genius as the writers of volumes, and the rule of "furnishing the topic" applies to them all equally.

It would seem almost unfair of the Countess to give mankind a glimpse of the rites of Bona Dea in a work designed for universal circulation, but the "Lady's Toilet," as here described, has no mystery more disturbing than honest soap and water to disclose. Paint is condemned as at once unhealthy and immodest. The gentleman's toilet, should, like the lady's, commence with the bath. "Long hair is never indulged in except by painters and fiddlers." Be modest in jewellery. The most elegant gentleman with whom our author was acquainted, "a man familiar with all the Courts of Europe," only wore three black pearls in his shirt front, each the size of a pea. Green glasses in your full-dress spectacles are detestable. Never be seen in shabby clothes, but remember "if there is one thing in this world about which we can entertain any degree of moral certainty, it is that we must pay our tailor's bill." What consolation this sentence will impart to the artists in the region of Savile-row! Under the heads of riding, driving, and the promenade we have appropriate hints for conduct in these respective situations. Never stare at ladies in the street. "If you so far forget yourself as to smoke in the street," never omit to fling away the offensive weed if you speak to a lady. With reference to morning and evening parties, "where the sexes are the same always present the inferior to the superior," and if asked to sing comic songs mind what you are about. The Countess was once at an evening party given in honour of a distinguished lady of colour, when to the infinite dismay of the company a "thoughtless amateur" burst into the horribly suggestive nigger song of "Sally come up." In the ball-room "all casino habits" are to be scrupulously avoided. It is not proper, for example, to affront a highly bred lady by holding her hand behind you or on your hip during a round dance. "Young gentlemen are earnestly advised not to limit their conversation to remarks on the weather and the heat of the room."

The dinner *a la Russe* is far preferable to any other. Select your servants with care; those who breathe hard and are obliged to cough are undesirable. Eat and drink noiselessly; don't cut bread, break it; eat asparagus with a fork and never carry your knife to your mouth. 'Tis "inexpressibly vulgar" to drain a wine-glass to the last drop. Be cautious that the soups or puddings are cool enough before you venture to taste them—awful effects have followed from neglect of this rule. It is bad breeding to abstain from taking the last piece on a dish, because it implies a contempt on your part for the resources of your entertainers. Are you to suppose for a moment they have no more of the same in the house? To be engaged and married politely, always bear in mind that your emotions must be repressed. There must be no kissing in the vestry. When visiting at a country house amuse yourself as much as you can with depending on the exertions of your host or hostess. You can retire to the billiardroom and "practise cannons by yourself," or walk about the neighbourhood if you can do nothing else. Having gone the grand round with our author, we come now to "General Hints to both Sexes." Wear a smile for general use, read the works of Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Southey, Jeremy Taylor, Defoe, George Eliot, and Anthony Trollope. Gentlemen should never nurse their legs or ladies cross theirs: sniffling or snuffling "must never be performed in society under any consideration;" a gentleman shoud know how to box, to ride, to shoot, to swim, and to play at billiards; a lady should dance, skate, swim, ride, and drive. "Never refuse a present except under very exceptional circumstances." Never yawn or boast of your money. The Countess is not yet done with her pupils. In an appendix, compiled from the book of readymade speeches, the graces of oratory are neatly imparted as finishing touches to a gentleman's education. With this appendix, comprising not only speeches for numerous occasions, but one hundred toasts and sentiments for say a public dinner of Foresters, or a goose club, reunion, or any other assemblage where toasts and sentiments are popular, a gentleman must invariably be master of the situation. We give a few samples of the toasts:—

Bacchanalian—May the moments of mirth ever be recorded on the dial of reason. While we enjoy ourselves over the bottle may we never drive prudence out of the room. *Comic*—Here's to the man who never quarrels with his bread and butter. Our native land: may we never be lawfully sent out of it. May the tax-gatherer be forgiven in another world. *Conservative*—The man who builds up rather than he who pulls down. *Liberal*—The British lion: may he never rise in anger or lie down in fear. *Loyal*—May an Englishman's house be his castle for ever. *Military*—The memory of Wellington. *Surgical*—The man who bleeds for his country.

To wind up all, we are presented with a short vocabulary of the language of flowers and some hints on carving. The Countess has not done her work badly considering the difficulties of the undertaking. Her remarks are frequently sensible though dull, but we presume the qualification is in accordance with one of her own rules levelled against wit. She bases her system of minor morals upon ethics and piety, so that the very bills of fare in her pages savour somewhat of religious exercises. Her book is, however, by no means so foolish as many such manuals are, and it contains many useful hints for persons afflicted with ignorance of certain forms in society which it is necessary to know although an artificial acquaintance with them, even through the medium of a real countess, may not quite supply the deficiencies arising from a want of practical familiarity with people of ordinary good manners.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

* "Good Society; a Complete Manual of Manners." By the Right Hon. the Countess of * * * * * * * *. (London: George Routledge and Sons. 1869.)

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

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The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11¼d.	per. Re.
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INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

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12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 ,,
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All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital ... £3,200,000
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Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
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One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
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2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

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	Rs.	
A pair—Venus coming out of a shell, Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high	200	0
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Marble Ass, on stand	45	0
Venus sitting in a Chair	15	0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side	25	0
Two Angels, on a stand, with outspread Wings	50	0
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A large Centre piece—Marble	30	0
A Wafer Stand ,,	2	0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	10	0
A small do. do. do.	6	0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble	10	0
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A pair of Plates—Marble	2	0
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Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1	8
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Letter Clips, spring, of sizes each	2	8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	1	4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1	0
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Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.—The undersigned are now PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on behalf of the LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in Elphinstone Circle, at the following reduced rates:—

	Months: 12 as per cent.	6 as per cent.	3 as per cent.	1 as per cent.
Buildings used exclusively as Mercantile Offices, Banks, or Dwelling Houses	8	6	4	3
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses. Warranted no hazardous goods deposited	10	7	4	3
Allowing Hazardous goods	14	9	6	4

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,783
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co., No. 25 Apollo Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION sale of piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, longcloths, T. cloth, red cambrics, and grey drills, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by public auction, this day, the 20th instant, on account of the underwriters and landed ex Charlie Palmer.

A C [illegible] bales grey drills.
,, 2343-54—12 do. do. do.
,, 2358-64—7 do. do. do.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TEAK TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder—

250 superior teak squares, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A few quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—
5 cases silk embroidered muslin.
3 ,, flat cloth.
3 ,, flannel.
1 ,, table ornaments.
1 ,, furniture chintz.
5 bale fancy stripe woollen cloth.
1 case flower under glass domes and stands.
4 ,, brown holland.
5 ,, biscuits of superior quality.
100 boxes mosselles.

An invoice of saddlery consisting of snuffle bridles, bridles, mortingale, stable, head collars, &c.

On account of the concerned:—
12 bales woollen cloth of assorted kinds.
5 ,, domets.

On account of the concerned from ship Compta.—
2 bales drills.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. flannel.
4 do. superior white mulls.
1 do. fancy watch toys.
2 do. superior elastic side gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case superior scissors.
125 assorted spare round domes.

On account of underwriters—
3 cases of saws.
1 do. carpenter's tools.
1 do. thread.
2 do. fancy goods.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Sullaimon—
Lots of sundry piece goods.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
70 pairs boots for monsoon.
20 pairs diamond leather boots with buttons No. 5 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of elegant and costly household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelain ware, plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 21st inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the elegant and costly household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c., the property of J. F. Cleary, Esq., Solicitor, (changing his residence), the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome green and gold and white and gold dinner services, a very rich gold painted landscape pattern dessert service, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, hotwater plates, cruet, egg and liquor frames, ice pitchers, tea set, tea tray, waiters, toast rack, butter pot, handsome leaf pattern epergne with plateau centre pieces, an English oakwood case containing a set of electro-plated King's pattern spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing 12 pair best plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, a ditto containing fish-eating knives and forks with ditto, best cutlery, a first-rate double-barrelled rifle in case, by J. Wilkinson and Son, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboards, (arms and without arms) chairs, punkha, screens, circular, pier, sofa and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, a handsome English walnutwood Ottoman, teapoys, conversation and reclining couches, rich Brussels, Persian and Hydrabad carpets, plated 3 light and single light hanging argand lamps, first-rate Cromolithographs, water colour paintings and coloured photographs in gilt and maple frames, a lady's elegantly carved writing table, handsome vases and table ornaments, a first-rate marble regulator going one year clock by Hearson Coulson & Co., handsome English brass bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, writing tables, book stands, hatstand, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, sets of English plated and brass mounted double and single harness, hunting saddles by P. Grant & Son, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Thursday next, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the following landed property, by order of the owner, viz.:—all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-houses or chawl of eight compartments built thereon, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Narayen Janardun, situate, lying, and being in Churneywaddy, on the north side of a public passage, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by the public passages.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen Straunton's superior port.
A splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.